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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

# OPA Move Halts Evictions; Americans in Norway Held; Hub Scrap Drive a Success

The World's Day—October 19, 1942

### Washington: OPA Acts to Curb Tenant Evictions

**Regulations** to halt overnight eviction of tenants and sales of houses to evade rent control were issued by the Office of Price Administration. [Page 8.]

**Further wage increases** such as requested for 115,000 Ford Company workers in Detroit would be "contrary to the interests of the war effort," ruled the War Labor Board; it also announced it was getting "tough" on wildcat strikes which impede the war effort. [Financial Page.]

**Former President Hoover** urges all American voters to go to the polls Nov. 3 as one means of notifying the totalitarian powers "that the spirit of democracy still lives within us." His statement appeared in the current issue of Pathfinder Magazine.

**Women's rayon hose** will come under a price ceiling soon, announced the OPA, which suggested that buyers carefully compare prices with those of last March to make certain they are not being overcharged.

**No censorship** of long-distance telephone calls is intended under the priority system announced by the FCC; its chairman, James L. Fly, so advised Speaker Rayburn of the House. The operator will not question the user's right, but will record the name and address or position of the person placing the call.

**Electric storage batteries** sold by manufacturers and wholesalers will be subjected to price control effective Nov. 7, OPA announced, to prevent a "squeeze" on retailers, whose prices are already controlled.

**After approving** a postwar rebate to corporations of 10 per cent of what they pay in excess-profits taxes, House and Senate conferees on the new tax bill completed their compromises and returned the bill for formal action by Congress and then the President. [Financial Page.]

**A Senate-passed bill** to provide benefits for civilian employees of war contractors on off-shore projects captured by the enemy was passed by the House Judiciary Committee.

**Senator Vandenberg** (R) of Michigan proposed a constitutional amendment in the Senate to entitle men to vote at the age of 18. "If young men of 18 are to be drafted to fight for their country," Senator Vandenberg said, "they should be able to vote for the kind of Government the country is to have."

### In Europe: Nazis Apprehensive in Norway?

**Nazi apprehension** over United Nations' invasion plans was seen in reported orders for arrest of all Americans in Norway. [Page 8.]

**Five hundred Gestapo agents** were said to have been assigned to task of rounding up workers for Reich in Unoccupied France.

**Fifteen more** reputed Dutch saboteurs were said to have been executed by Nazis.

**The French National Committee** announced in London the merging of its Foreign Affairs and Colonies Commissariats under René Pleven, former Commissioner for Colonies, Economy and Mercantile Marine.

**Prime Minister Churchill** warned Britons that Germany may unleash new air bombing techniques against the British Isles this winter. [Page 7.]

**Hitler denounced** rulers of Japan and Italy as weak and incompetent nine days before war's outbreak, former Berlin Correspondent disclosed.

### New England: Another Million Pounds of Scrap

**The City of Boston** had a very successful special collection of scrap metal yesterday which added about 1,026,580 pounds to its quota. [Page 2.]

**War maneuver tests** in Massachusetts disclose need for more training on the part of State Guardsmen. [Page 2.]

**Region-wide problems** of New England agriculture have as yet scarcely been scratched by farm organizations—first of five articles on immediate and long-time farm problems of this region. [Page 5.]

### National: Investment Bankers in Convention

**The Investment Bankers Association of America** opened its 31st annual convention in New York with major consideration of participation in the war through helping to finance it. [Financial Page.]

**Princeton**, second aircraft carrier to be launched by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, N. J., in two and half months, was christened Oct. 18 by Mrs. Harold Dodds, wife of the President of Princeton University.

**Well water** brought from an Oklahoma farm was used to christen the U. S. S. Choctaw, a seagoing tug, at Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Lou Cordell of Durham, Okla., mather of 11, performed the ceremony witnessed by three sons who had survived the sinking of the Aircraft Carrier Lexington.

**"People travel too much** and they must stop it," declared William M. [illegible], rubber "czar," on visiting his home in Omaha, Neb. [Financial Page.]

### Americas: Graf Spee Hull to Be Used for Junk

**The Uruguayan Government** authorized a private firm to raise the hull of the scuttled German pocket battleship Graf Spee from the bottom of the River Plate in order to reclaim the ship's steel. The Graf Spee has been gradually sinking into the muddy river bed since salvagers removed the superstructure a year ago.

**Dr. Aurelio Fernandez Concheso**, Cuban Ambassador to the United States who was named Minister to Russia, is to present his credentials in Moscow and then return to Washington, while a charge d'affaires, not yet selected, would remain in the Soviet Union.

**The Newspaper La Hora** in Santiago, Chile reported that police arrested five Axis subjects and that police activity was continuing. The names and charges were not published.

### Orient: Stilwell and Wavell Confer in India

**Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell**, Chief of Staff of the Allied forces in China was in India, conferring with Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, British Commander in Chief in India.

**Large scale relief measures** were bring rushed in the province of Honan to meet acute famine caused by the combination of crop failure and ravages of war which nas overrun the province. [Page 8.]

### The War:

**Latest developments** on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 In Column 8.

### The Christian Science Monitor Index

**Monday, October 19, 1942**


| | |
|---|---|
| Britain in Wartime | 20 |
| Boston and New England News | 2, 4, 5 |
| Christian Science Services on Radio | 9 |
| Daily Features Page | 19 |
| Editorials | 20 |
| Financial Pages | 15-17 |
| For Children | 10 |
| Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures | 9 |
| Maine Letter | 4 |
| Radio Timetable | 4 |
| Sports Page | 14 |
| Theater and Arts | 11 |
| The Home Forum | 12 |
| A Place of Refuge (With Spanish Translation) | |
| Women's Club Activities | 4 |
| **Advertising** | |
| Amusement (grouped) | 11 |
| Classified | 17 and 18 |
| Restaurant (grouped | 14 |


### Wave's Engagement Is Sealed by Proxy

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 19 (AP)—Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, Commander of the Waves training at Smith College, served as proxy today for a Navy Lieutenant, located somewhere in the Pacific, in presenting an engagement ring to an Ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

The ring came from Lieut. William A. Stinson of Margate, N. J., and was presented to Ensign Mabel Budd of Woodbury, N. J., who is physical instructor of the Waves housed at Smith.

### Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3**

# Refund Plans Announced For Auto Liability

**All policy holders with A books to get return of 25 per cent as of July 1; C books 15 per cent.**

A 25 per cent refund will be given on motorists' liability insurance, applicable to all bodily injury liability premiums earned after July 1, 1942,—provided motorists hold basic "A" gasoline ration books—it was announced today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

A 15 per cent refund will be given for each private passenger automobile which holds a "B" or "C" supplemental gasoline ration book.

The decision came after several months of conferences between Governor Saltonstall and the Insurance Commissioner, Charles F. J. Harrington, and the insurance companies, after an agreement had been reached whereby the Massachusetts motoring public is entitled to receive further returns of premiums for 1942 because of the unusual situation now existing.

**Less Next Year**

State House observers today predicted that Massachusetts motorists holding "A" gasoline ration books would undoubtedly find the 1943 liability insurance rates about 25 per cent less than in 1942. This opinion was gathered from the rebate now authorized by the Insurance Commissioner.

The total amount expected to be returned to the Massachusetts automobile owners in refunds will be approximately $3,200,000. This sum applies to every Massachusetts motorist who had a policy on July 1, regardless of whether he may have since cancelled it.

The returned premiums authorized by the Governor's executive orders during the current year, together with approximately $900,000 by which the Commissioner of Insurance reduced the premium charges for 1942 over 1941, have resulted in a combined reduction in automobile insurance costs amounting to considerably more than $4,000,000 over 1942. These returned premiums were possible because of changed conditions which could not have been anticipated when the rates were established last year.

**Reviewed Conditions**

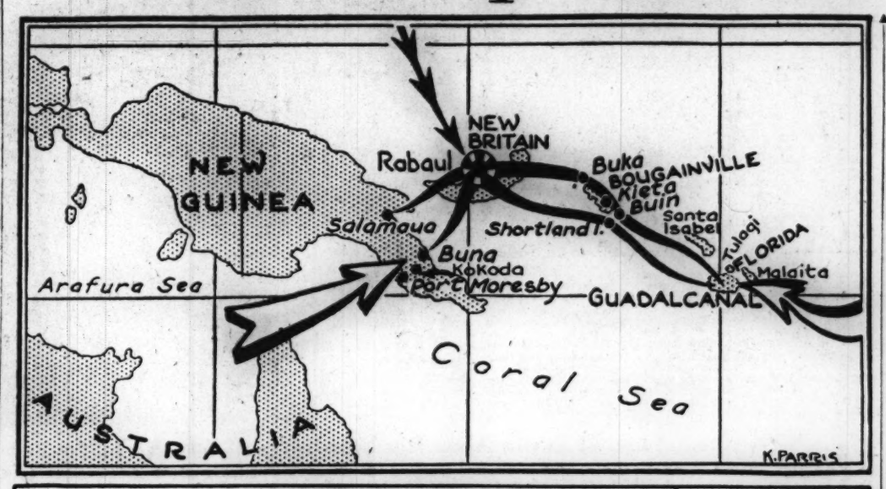
The insurance companies, before determining the premium reductions now proposed, reviewed "all known conditions affecting 1942 underwriting results." The important factors which brought about the rebate are as follows:

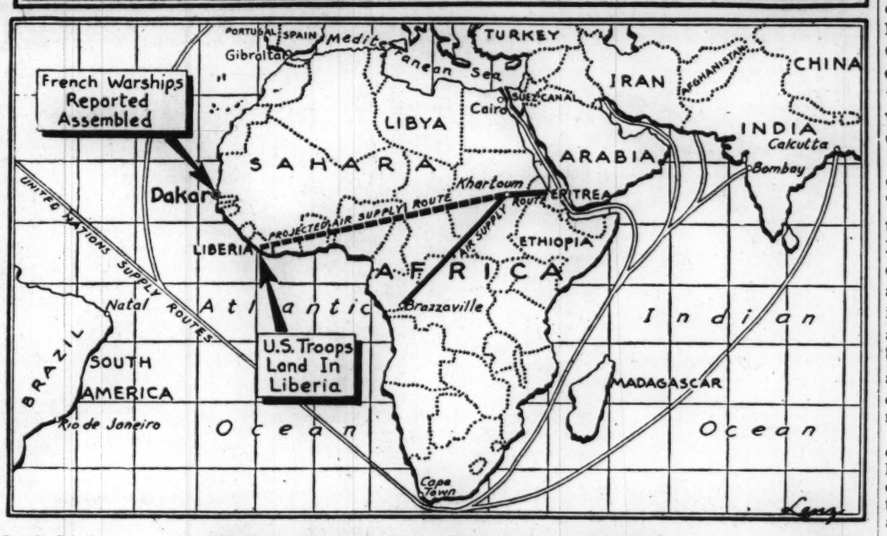
Improvement in the driving habits of the motoring public; gas and tire rationing programs; and the Governor's action under his emergency power in reducing the speed limit to 35 miles per hour.

Commissioner Harrington pointed out that had Massachusetts followed the plan adopted by the rest of the county, the refunds would have amounted to only $500,000 as compared to more than $3,000,000 which will be received by Massachusetts motorists.

While the Governor did not fix any specific date for the refund, he indicated that he would like insurance companies to return the money as soon as possible. Inasmuch, he pointed out, as an increasing number of owners of motor vehicles of Massachusetts will be entering the armed forces and departing for distant places, and may therefore become unavailable to receive and have the full benefit of any refund, unless it is made within a reasonable time, it is essential that there should be immediate payment of the refund.

# Five Japanese Ships Hit by U. S. Bombs; Nazis Gain Block in City of Stalingrad; Allies Keep Watch on Mediterranean




By a Staff Artist

### Major Points in Strategy of War

**White arrows (above) indicate the "squeeze" tactics which the United Nations can operate against the advancing Japanese, so long as the Allies hold Guadalcanal and Port Moresby. Black lines show tentacles of Japanese advance southward from main base at Rabaul, New Britain. Self-explanatory map shows importance of Africa in relation to supply routes, with boxes indicating Dakar where French warships are congregating, and Liberia where United States troops have landed.**

## Strategy on Guadalcanal tied to New Guinea; future of one will affect other.

By W. E. Lucas
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 19—Fate of Guadalcanal and maintenance of United States toeholds in the Solomon Islands depends as much upon the ability of the Marines to hang on as upon success of the air offensive from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command against Japanese sea and air bases.

This Southwest Pacific theater of war is one unit, although it is divided into two commands. Looked at from any angle, New Guinea and the Solomons are complementary battlefronts and whatever happens in one must vitally affect developments in the other.

Much of what may have been obscure before now becomes plain. The aerial offensive from Australian bases against Rabaul, Buka, Buin, Faisi, Shortland Island and other points between New Britain and the Solomons, which has been in progress for some weeks, has aimed at relieving pressure on Guadalcanal. It was intended to anticipate and break up Japanese offensive moves toward the Solomons.

New Guinea threatens the flank of Japan's southward push in the Pacific. The United Nations' hold on New Guinea is one of a few trump cards there are to play against the enemy's expanding strategy.

**Japanese Advantages**

In other respects the Japanese have most of the advantages. They have air and sea bases within easy striking distance of Guadalcanal. Rabaul on the New Britain and Buka, north of the Solomons, are bomber bases which hold Marines easily covered. Rabaul, Buka, and Buin are convenient stepping stones for fighters. Kieta, Faisi, Buin and other small hideouts can take care of seaplanes. In the same way all down from Rabaul Japanese ships can concentrate within a day's steaming of Guadalcanal and yet out of range of United States naval forces.

This strategic picture gives the key to the pattern of General MacArthur's aerial offensive. Attacks on Rabaul have mounted in ratio to Japanese offensive intentions against the Solomons. Since the beginning of this month when Japanese pressure against Guadalcanal increased, Buin has been bombed eight days, Buka on seven, and Rabaul on six. There have also been attacks on Japanese shipping at places in between. Every bomb that has fallen on its target in these raids has directly affected in some degree the outcome of the battle which is now raging for Hulagi and Guadacanal.

**MacArthur's Position Fortunate**

It is fortunate that during this critical period General MacArthur's command was in position to take the offensive in the air and on land.

In the light of today Japanese failure to gain a footing at Milne Bay comes out in all its impor-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 5*

## Three cruisers damaged off Buin and two destroyers hit west of Kiska Island.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

United Nations airmen appear to have accounted for five Japanese warships—three cruisers and two destroyers—in effective attacks against Japanese tentacles pushing south at Guadalcanal and east in the Aleutians. While neither the two destroyers hit by American B-26s west of Kiska, nor the three cruisers attacked by General MacArthur's heavy bombers off Buin in the north Solomons are reported sunk, they are at least severely damaged.

These attacks following close upon the week-end raid by 94 RAF Lancasters against the great Creusot heavy arms works in the center of France, show the powerful blows that United Nations air pre-eminence can deliver against the Axis offensive.

The battle for Guadalcanal still hangs fire. At the moment it is by far the most vital of the contests in the Pacific. It is at Guadalcanal on the east and New Guinea on the west that the United Nations are able to operate a "squeeze" against the Japanese.

Although the Japanese by skillful foresight have obtained a vast preponderance of bases, like Truk, Rabaul, Salamaua, Buna, Faisi, Buin and Shortland Isle, from which to attack the Allies, these two United Nations bases remain a menace to all further Japanese advance. They enable heavy bombers to range many hundreds of miles over the Japanese-controlled seas.

Nevertheless, while General MacArthur's men continue their advance in New Guinea, getting to within 12 miles of Kokoda in the Owen Stanley range, the United States Marines and Army forces on Guadalcanal cannot be expected to retain their hold there without a severe struggle.

In Africa, sandstorms have prevented any renewal of activity, but the struggle for strategic advantage continues undiminished. Over the week end American troops were announced to have arrived in Liberia only 800 miles south of the French base at Dakar. The advantage of being able to watch Dakar from this point and also of being able to establish a supplementary air supply line to the Allied forces in the Middle East via Khartum are obvious.

Whether or not there is truth in reports that a powerful French fleet consisting of a battleship, three cruisers, three destroyers and a number of submarines is already assembled at Dakar, there is no doubt that Dakar has become one of the main threats to the long United Nations communication lines around Africa.

Meanwhile Stalingrad, in the 56th day of its siege holds on grimly. The Germans have advanced again to the north of the city and gained another block of buildings, but at heavy cost. They appear to be compelling the Croat Legion to share some of these losses if Russian reports are true that the Legion has been reduced from 4,000 infantry to only 200. The present German plan is to push narrow salients forward and then attempt to widen them. This means that they have returned to the former plan of costly frontal assaults.

# Hint of African Front Alarms Axis; Vichy Assembles Strong Fleet at Dakar

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Reports that Vichy France has already sent the main elements of its fleet to Dakar and that in this well-equipped base there are now the battleship Richelieu, the 7,600-ton cruisers Gloire, Montcalm and Georges Leygues, three destroyers and some 17 submarines are not unexpected.

Although absolutely reliable information is lacking, there is much evidence to show that actual military collaboration between Vichy and Berlin began when Admiral Jean Darlan took over in Vichy and has been steadily extended ever since.

The appointment of Admiral Moreau to the command of the Atlantic Fleet and of the naval forces at Dakar presumably makes little difference to the situation since the new commander is said to be a close friend of Admiral Darlan, who is commander of all the French naval, as well as land forces.

There is reason to suppose that munitions have been accumulated at Dakar and the defenses of the base have been strengthened on modern lines, although the difficulty of shipping gasoline has left Dakar's stocks of this fuel seriously low.

If the reports regarding the transference of the French fleet are true, there still remains the question of the relationship between the Germans and this new move. It is known that the French crews were not regarded by the Germans as reliable from their point of view and that the officers have several times been purged of pro-Axis elements.

Last month the Vichy government was looking for 35,000 recruits to man the French fleet in place of the pro-Allied crews, without much success in finding them.

Whether the ships have gone to Dakar with their own crews, under French, or possibly under German officers remains to be seen. It is known that the men of Vichy, no matter how ready to co-operate with Berlin, have been reluctant to hand over the French warships.

**French Traffic Guards**

Chief of Government Pierre Laval is known to have regarded the fleet as too large a national asset to turn over to the Germans, with the risk of a devastating attack from the British.

Therefore it is possible that Dakar, being a French port, may have enabled them to effect a compromise on this point.

French naval units have been

*Continued on Page 6, Column 6*

### Vichy Defends Dakar With Old U. S. Planes

*By the Associated Press*

London, Oct. 19

Vichy is guarding its West African base at Dakar with old American-made planes, much modern French war matériel, strengthened coastal batteries and the last of France's motorized troops, it is disclosed here by Fighting French military.

The American planes, the officer wrote, had been intended for the defense of France. They were still in packing cases in French Morocco when France signed its armistice with Germany.

The officer said Dakar was the most powerfully defended town controlled by the Vichy Government, and had been strengthened with "all that Pétain's France had in the way of modern equipment."

*From Berlin, from France, from Pearl Harbor, from Java, Mr. Harsch has reported the war. Now, in Washington, he is studying the strategic situation against the background of his familiarity with our extended battlefronts.*

By Joseph C. Harsch
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

As intriguing a collection of straws in the wind as this war has yet produced are all pointing to the possibility that when the strategists of Washington and London use the phrase "second front" they are thinking in terms of the Mediterranean and Africa rather than of the French Channel coast and Norway.

Whether this is the case or not is as mystifying to me as I trust it is to the enemy. I do not know, or even pretend to know. If there is nothing in it, then it is an excellent smoke screen to cover the United Nations real designs because it really seems to have Berlin and Rome disturbed.

As American forces land in Li-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

# Civil Air Patrol Aids Battle On Subs Off Bay State Coast

Massachusetts civilian fliers, acting as an auxiliary of the United States Air Force, are helping to combat Axis submarines off the Atlantic Coast, it was disclosed today.

Maj. John E. Shennett, Massachusetts Wing Commander of the Civil Air Patrol, said a Bay State C. A. P. squadron, completely manned and equipped, is "taking a direct part in the antisubmarine war."

Pilots of the C. A. P. are flying "hundreds of miles daily" on observation missions, Major Shennett explained.

Light planes, once used for pleasure flying, now carry two-way radio on their oversea flights, ready to contact their ground operations office at a moment's notice. Location of the base is secret.

Major Shennett said the Bay State C. A. P. accomplishments to date are "restricted information," but pointed out that in similar operations based at other Atlantic Coast points, the C. A. P. "is credited with preventing at least 25 torpedoings and accomplishing many rescues" of men set adrift from sunken vessels. The rescues were accomplished by radioing ashore quick information on the place the tragedy took place.

"Most of the men are signed up for the duration, others for 90 days' continuous service," Major Shennett said in his announcement. "While the base is technically under the Army Air Force, it is actually 100 per cent a Civil Air Patrol unit, complete with its own C. A. P. administration, operation and maintenance personnel, and planes owned by Civil Air Patrol fliers.

"These men are not on a picnic. The flying personnel are going out to sea, well out of sight of land, on every flight, and are risking their lives every day to help in the defense of their state and nation.

"They are in this now—and all the way—just as much as the Army and Navy fliers off Britain, Iceland, Australia, and the Solomons. . . . They know that if they catch a submarine on the surface, they may be shot down out of the air. They know that if they are shot down and captured, they may be taken prisoner and possibly land in a distant prison camp in Germany."

# McNutt Urges More Work For Women and Equal Pay

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Nearly through with pending draft and tax legislation, Congress turns its attention this week to manpower.

As a preface to formulation of a national manpower policy, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt urged employment of more women and laid down basic national standards for their induction into the ranks of labor.

Removal of all barriers against employment of women in any occupation for which they are or can be fitted, equal pay for equal work, and admission without discrimination because of race, national origin, creed or age were among the policies laid down by the Manpower Chief.

On the larger problem of Government allocation of manpower to war plants and farms, no agreement has been reached.

With hearings scheduled to start Wednesday on four manpower bills pending before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Government agencies are still at odds on their recommendations.

Chief points of controversy are questions whether the Government should have exclusive hire-and-fire powers over employes in industry and agriculture and how labor's demands for adequate safeguards can be met. Management questions the wisdom of transferring its hiring and firing rights to the Government, while labor unions fear the effect mass allocation of workers may have on the labor movement.

**Five More Bills**

Put into the Congressional hopper along with the four manpower bills today were five more bills sponsored by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah treating the farm-labor phase of the nation's manpower problem. These bills, according to their authors, "would establish an equitable basis for a more vigorous war-manpower policy by extending to workers in 'industrialized agriculture' many of the rights, standards, and privileges which New Deal labor legislation has accorded to urban workers."

These legislative proposals were an outgrowth of studies of the

*Continued on Page 6, Column 2*

## Aleutians:

### Two Enemy Warships Thought Destroyed

Continuing their assault on Kiska, Japan's last foothold in the Aleutians, American fliers on Oct. 18 reported the probable destruction of two Japanese destroyers a

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

**Daylight raid by British catches Germans off guard: Page 8.**

# Added Million Pounds of Scrap Clang and Clatter Anew Into Boston's Metal Pile

## Sunday War Games Show Need Of More State Guard Training

War Activities in New England

**State Guardsmen Need Training**—Massachusetts State Guardsmen realized today, following yesterday's realistic maneuvers—during which hypothetical enemy paratroops landed 200 strong at two points in the southeastern section of the State, destroyed at least a dozen of 27 military objectives, and made their escape—that they must learn more of how to destroy such invading "suicide squadrons."

"If those had been real enemy," commented Col. Fred During, First Service Command Operations Officer and Chief Umpire, "it would have been just too bad. The maneuvers show a definite and urgent need for training by the State Guard."

The Guardsmen eventually ran down the Regular Army troops who were playing the part of invaders, but not before the attackers had "ruined" many major installations.

Colonel During added, however, that under actual combat conditions the invading forces would have a much more difficult task, since every citizen would be a threat to their safety and an informant as to their whereabouts.

The 400 Regulars who took the role of enemy paratroopers under instructions by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Service Command, were told to operate as determined men who had only "a short time to live." They were further instructed that they must not actually disrupt communication lines or cause panic, as would be the case with genuine attackers.

**Recruits Should Travel Light**—Advice to those reporting to the Army comes today from Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, First Service Command Chief.

"The Army supplies a recruit with everything in the way of clothing and equipment right away," he said. "Civilian clothing must be sent home from Fort Devens, and serious congestion is caused when men take a large amount of clothing and equipment from their homes."

Some recruits were reported arriving at Camp loaded down with sports equipment, typewriters, radios, phonographs, and extra civilian clothing in heavy luggage. Actually, all they need is the clothing they would ordinarily wear, but they may take small personal effects and toilet articles, preferably in a small case or bag of non-rigid material.

**18-19-Year-Olds Favor Air Forces**—An overwhelming favorite choice among New England men of 18 or 19 years of age who are enlisting in answer to President Roosevelt's speech of a week ago is the Army Air Forces, according to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles. Of the hundreds of young men in these age brackets who enlisted in New England this past week, 60 per cent have chosen the Air Forces, he said.

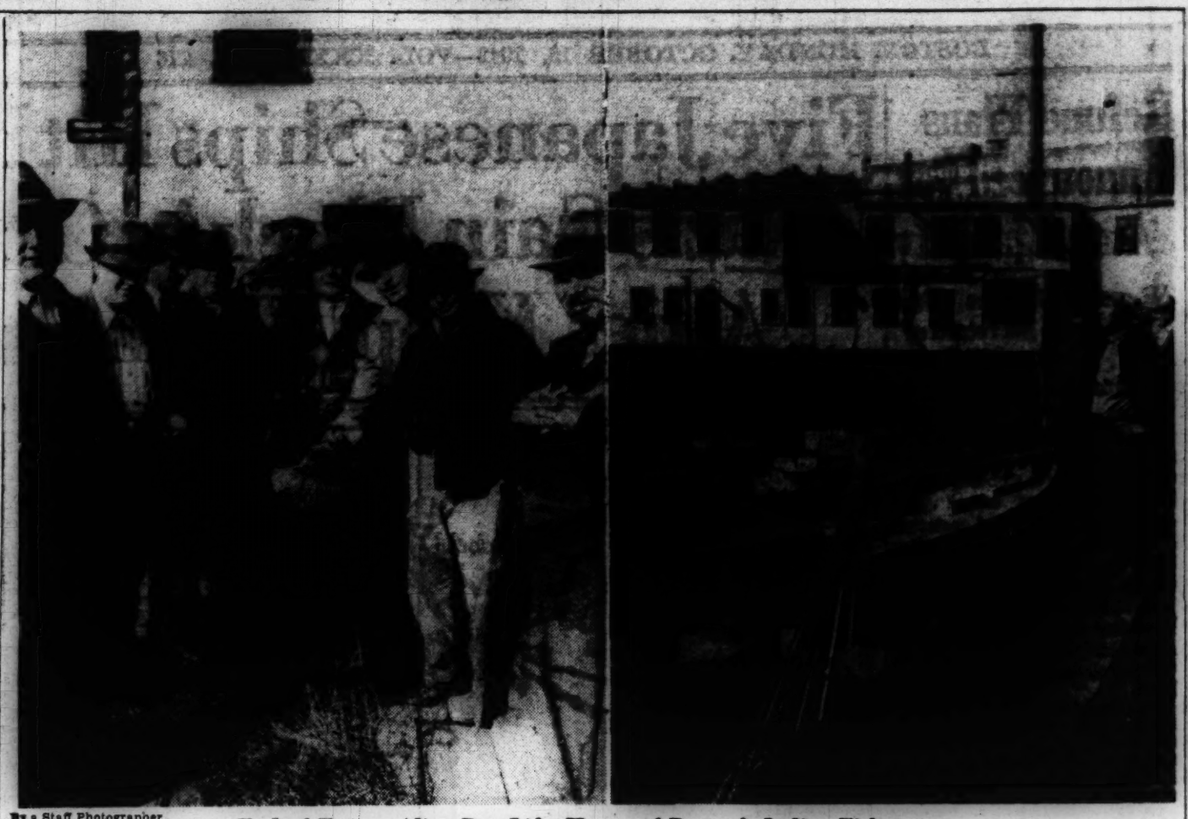
Signal Corps has been their second choice, while next in order have come Anti-aircraft or harbor defense work in Coast Artillery, Cavalry, and Parachute Troops. In addition, a surprisingly large number of New England young men have waived their opportunity to choose any branch desired, requesting that they be assigned anywhere the Army considers them most valuable.

**Maintenance Recruiting Opens Today**—Recruitment of a U. S. Army Heavy Maintenance Company, to be co-sponsored by the State Public Works Department for the maintenance of combat weapons, vehicles, and other equipment, opened today and will continue through Nov. 13, it was announced by Herman A. MacDonald, Works Commissioner.

Applications for officers' commissions must be submitted between now and Oct. 23 and for enlistment between Oct. 28 and Nov. 13. The company, which will consist of many specialists—ranging from master mechanics to stock clerks and warehouse foremen to carburetor exports—would be expected to serve overseas in line of battle, the announcement said.

The American and New England Road Builders Associations also are sponsors.

Outside Boston, applications will be received at district offices of the Public Works Department in Pittsfield, Greenfield, Worcester, Beverly, Taunton, and Middleboro.



By a Staff Photographer

**End of Enemy Alien Ban Lifts Hopes of Boston's Italian Fishermen**

**With restrictions upon unnaturalised Italians, classing them as "enemy aliens," lifted today, hardy North End Italian fishermen, long barred from going out after cod or haddock, gathered at Atlantic Avenue wharves today, looked over their nets (left), and gazed longingly at their idle craft (right). Many of the men, though unnaturalized, have sons in Uncle Sam's fighting services, and are happy at being no longer looked upon as "enemies."**

## House-to-House Collection To Get Under Way Next Week

With a clang and clatter that brought smiles to scrap-hunting adults and youngsters and hard-working truckers, more than 1,000,000 pounds of pipes, bedsprings and other metal articles were dumped onto Boston's growing piles of salvaged metal during yesterday's special collection, bringing total collections so far to 5,820,160 pounds for the City. Of this, 941,270 pounds of yesterday's collection had been assembled in school yards by enthusiastic children, and 85,310 pounds were garnered from nine wards, plus the addition of the City Hall fence and scrap from the Jewish Cemetery and the United States Army at Savin Hill.

To pick up additional metal found by scrap hunters just now getting into their stride, a two-day house-to-house collection will be held next Monday and Tuesday throughout Boston, Chairman George G. Hyland of the Boston Salvage Committee, announced today. This week city trucks and their crews will be busy gathering heavy scrap from contractors and industries. However, if any large pieces are found by householders, City trucks will be assigned to pick them up.

In the school competition the eager youngsters at the James P. Timility School of Dorchester again led the Boston schools yesterday with a total of 220,045 pounds.

With the opening today of tin can collections in many cities and towns in Greater Boston, excepting Boston and Milton, which has postponed theirs for a month, an appeal to housewives to use less canned food and thus make a substantial contribution to the war effort was sounded by Charles L. Sheldon, head of the containers branch of the War Production Board, in Washington. If one can less of food is purchased by each householder each week, almost 190,000 tons of steel, more than 2,600 tons of tin and approximately 77 tons of rubber will be saved, Mr. Sheldon said.

Although the important consideration of co-operating in this "one-can-less-per-week" campaign is to provide for containers for shipment of food abroad to United Nations' soldiers, the material saved may also be a direct contribution to the United States' production of arms, Mr. Sheldon said. The steel saved would meet the requirements of 3,000 medium tanks or 38 Liberty ships; the tin would be enough for the requirements of 360,000 75 mm. howitzers, and the rubber could meet the requirements of 2,000 jeeps.

## Registration of 5,000 Women Next Week for Part-Time Work

Registration of 5,000 Boston women who can take part-time emergency jobs to relieve a critical Boston labor shortage will begin next Monday and continue for seven days, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today.

With thousands of Boston men away from home in the fighting services, women are badly needed in restaurants, hotels, retail stores, and hospitals, the Mayor said.

Special booths operated by clerks of the Municipal Employment Bureau will be set up in each of seven different districts of Boston beginning with the South End on Monday, Oct. 26. Other booths will be opened as follows:

Oct. 27—Dorchester; Oct. 28—Roslindale, West Roxbury and Jamaica Plain; Oct. 29—Brighton and Hyde Park; Oct. 30, Roxbury; Monday, Nov. 2—East Boston and Charlestown; and Wednesday, Nov. 4—West End and North End.

Exact locations of the registration booths in each of these sectors will be announced later, the Mayor said.

Boston hopes that 5,000 women will respond to the call for aid which is being issued with the feeling that "part-time work is a patriotic service these days," he said.

Registration will not involve obligation to accept any job offered, but will simply enable the employment bureau to obtain a complete file of persons who have several hours a week free time.

Frances William Nyhan, Director of the Bureau, is in charge of registration.

## Lodge Seen as Using a Winning Strategy

*This is the fifth of a group of articles on major issues in the present election campaign and on candidates for the major Federal and State offices.*

By Edgar M. Mills

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

When Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, defeated former Gov. James M. Curley for the Senatorial office in 1936, part of his successful campaign strategy was a studied avoidance of mentioning his opponent's name.

This year, as the Senator is now seeking re-election, with Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts as his opponent, he once again is apparently employing this same strategy.

As he answered Mr. Curley's attacks six years ago without specifically naming the attacker, so this year is Senator Lodge thus far answering Mr. Casey's blistering criticism of the Lodge record without mentioning Mr. Casey's name. Politicians are watching to see whether the Senator will continue this strategy until Nov. 3.

Meanwhile, the Lodge-Casey battle is expected to warm up swiftly this week, for after Congressional consideration of the draft bill for 18- and 19-year-old boys and tax legislation, the candidates are expected to be completely free for intensive campaigning until election day.

**Isolation Topic Not Stressed**

Contrary to previously expected plans, Representative Casey is not stressing the isolationist issue against Senator Lodge. Whether the lack of success of the issue in other states and in the G. O. P. primary against Lodge changed the Casey plans it is not known. But he is not nightly referring to Mr. Lodge as an isolationist, as many had previously anticipated.

Representative Casey's attack on Senator Lodge has been an over-all affair, touching on the Argentine beef situation, his trip to the Libyan battlefront as an Army tank corps captain, lack of support of President Roosevelt on foreign and domestic issues. Also he has attacked the Senator for vacillating policies and playing politics on important issues.

To date Representative Casey has been able thus far to spend much more time campaigning in Massachusetts than his opponent. The Democratic nominee has already made a State-wide tour with the Democratic State-ticket nominees. How valuable the tour was only time will tell for the candidates found rallies sparsely attended.

The lack of Lodge activity thus far is the result of his own policy of remaining in Washington whenever legislative business is pressing. But the result has been a sharp contrast with the Lodge campaign against Mr. Curley when the then young State legislator got going early in the year and appeared at some gathering almost every night until he gained election.

**Brisk Radio Work**

Both candidates are shortly expected to start intensive radio work. Representative Casey is already planning to appear nightly on the air from Oct. 24 to Nov. 3, besides participating in a sharply stepped-up rally schedule.

No definite radio schedule has yet been issued by the Lodge forces but they state that sufficient time has already been obtained to answer effectively any opposition attacks and claims.

This week both sides are spreading around stickers for automobiles, placards for store windows, while making wider appearances on billboards throughout the State. Similarly more subway and streetcar advertising is beginning to appear. But few buttons are expected to don the lapels of Casey and Lodge followers.

This favorite device of other campaigns has almost become "unpatriotic" in the present State contests, one Casey spokesman said. The steel and celluloid used in making such pins are now strategic war materials. So, few buttons probably will appear, except possibly on election workers on election day at the polls. As far as some of the Republican State-wide incumbents are concerned, however, buttons of two years ago are being resurrected for use again this year.

**Some Similarities**

Representative Casey and Senator Lodge are of almost equal experience in Washington. The Clinton Democrat has been in the National House since 1935. Senator Lodge began his Senatorial service in January, 1937.

Both are young, as candidates for the important post of United States Senator.

Both are sufficiently handsome to cause some politicians to refer to the Senatorial battle as a "glamour" contest.

But that is as far as similarities go. Representative Casey is a 100 per cent supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies, so consistently so that in the primary contest he was criticized as a rubber stamp.

Senator Lodge disagreed with the President on many things, both foreign and domestic, his stand against various Rooseveltian foreign policy moves gaining him criticism as a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist.

Today, however, Senator Lodge is hardly speaking as an isolationist, pre-Pearl Harbor variety or otherwise. Upon every occasion he is stressing the need of United States participation in international machinery to preserve peace and promote world relations after the present conflict.

**Lodge Appears Secure**

This stand contrasts sharply with the position he took in the 1936 campaign.

Despite Representative Casey's hammering attacks and his own political record on some issues, Senator Lodge at present appears fairly certain of gaining a new term in Washington. The disaffection regarding him in the G. O. P. ranks on the isolationism issue was proved small when the primary produced only 12,000 votes against the Senator, despite a vigorous campaign by his opponent.

Presence of the birth control issue on the ballot is expected to hinder Senator Lodge, just as it will other Republican candidates. But it is anticipated that this will be offset somewhat by pro-Lodge votes from many Irish-Americans who are still so definitely isolationist in sentiment that they will note vote for a 100 per cent supporter of the President's foreign policy.

But the Casey-Lodge result will be much closer than the plurality of 125,000 votes by which Senator Lodge defeated former Governor Curley six years ago.

## Stigma-Free Italians Can't Go A-Fishing

Italian fishermen—men who have lived in the United States 18 years and four months, or longer—today stood on picturesque Eastern Packet Pier, Atlantic Avenue, or actually on their idle boats clustered in the slip, exultant in their new freedom from the classification "enemy alien." But still they could not put to sea.

Although not permitted to resume fishing operations, the men whose sons are American citizens by birth and are in the armed services of the country, today found the stigma "enemy" dropped from their alien status by order of Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General.

Many of these men and their wives and families that arrived in the United States before July of 1924, have been unable to obtain American citizenship by naturalization because unable to pass the literacy test in English.

While the Department of Justice has lifted the restrictions applied to enemy aliens from these long-time residents of Italian nationality the Navy Department has not yet arranged an amendment to the anchorage regulation that distinctly forbids any vessel leaving port with a single alien aboard of an enemy nationality.

When the news first came that the Attorney General had ruled in favor of dropping the stigma "enemy" from them, the Italian fishermen, who have followed the sea for a livelihood most of their lives up to now, were exuberant in the mistaken idea that the ban against their fishing was also lifted.

But in the hope that some plan might be worked out, many of them spent hours in the past few days repairing their boats, overhauling their gear, and preparing to put their craft back into service.

The thought was reflected late yesterday in a celebration in the North End—where most of the Italian fishermen have settled—and the raising of a large service flag on North Street, near Fleet Street. The purse-strings too, were loosed, and Italians and Italian-Americans bought war bonds aggregating better than $25,000 in value.

## Tobin Still Rejects 'Defense Housing' In West Roxbury

Renewed effort of a Roslindale real-estate agent to build "defense housing" homes in West Roxbury today met with opposition by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Turning down for the second time petitions asking the right to construct the $6,000 homes in a rich residential area, Mayor Tobin said he was determined that property values should not be run down on the "pretext" that the new cottages were for defense workers.

An earlier effort by the real-estate agent, Harvey E. St. Cyr, aroused stormy protests of West Roxbury residents, who said that the value of their homes, into which they had in many cases invested their life savings, would be greatly run down by the "1½-story cottages."

Siding with the West Roxbury residents, the Mayor said at that time that he would reject all applications for building permits, unless forced to grant them by the courts, a policy which he reiterated today.

## Landlord Shares Rent Protection With His Tenants

The new maximum rent regulations to be put into effect in New England defense areas on Nov. 1 will protect both the landlords and tenants among the 7,250,000 New Englanders to be affected, Edgar J. Driscoll, Regional OPA rent executive, pointed out yesterday.

Under the regulations tenants in designated areas will pay the same rent as they paid on March 1, even though it has been increased after that date and before the law becomes effective. However, the landlord cannot be compelled to reimburse the tenant for a higher rental paid during the interval, Mr. Driscoll said.

## Cars Minus Stickers Liable to Be Halted

Massachusetts automobiles operating on the highways on and after tomorrow without the fall compulsory inspection sticker may be expected to be stopped by examiners of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, Registrar Frank A. Goodwin announced today. Mr. Goodwin further declared that any vehicle found to have unsafe equipment or tires will have its plates removed immediately.

The reason for Mr. Goodwin's order is to prevent the last minute rush on the official inspection stations. The motorist has, however, until Oct. 31 to obtain his sticker. Because of the shortage of help in these inspection stations, Mr. Goodwin explained, he would like to see automobile owners take their cars in as soon as possible for inspection.

## Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN WARM

**Boston and Vicinity:** Continued cool with moderate winds diminishing to gentle tonight.

**Vermont:** Slightly colder tonight.

**New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island:** Continued cool tonight.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:11 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday 8:49 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles Monday by 6:27 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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## Connecticut Gets More Voting Time

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19 (AP)—Connecticut's General Assembly, meeting in special session, today quickly passed and sent to Gov. Robert A. Hurley a bill extending the voting hours on Nov. 3 from 6 a. m. (Eastern war time) to 9 p. m., three hours later than usual. Gov. Hurley immediately signed the bill and the shortest special session on record adjourned.

Passage came within 30 minutes after the Governor told the legislators in joint session that if voting hours were not liberalized this year "many thousands of war workers would be virtually disfranchised."

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in First Congregational Church, Webster Square, Hyde Park, 8 p. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.**

**Radio Timetable: Page 4.**

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*Women's Shoe Store—Street Floor*

# Henry Kaiser: The Industrial Empire Builder Speeds Ahead

**Reporter finds records set by shipbuilding plants reflect drive of man who runs them.**

*Henry J. Kaiser, rapid-fire builder of dams, industrial plants, ships and now super-cargo planes, has achieved such wide public notice for his contributions to the war effort that The Christian Science Monitor is publishing three articles on how he and his associates perform their gigantic tasks. The first article follows:*

By Rodney L. Brink
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Generalissimo Henry J. Kaiser and part of his general staff are on the march. You are invited to go along.

There is a press conference at the Kaiser offices in Oakland late one afternoon. The chief executive officer of the West's fabulous, almost unbelievable, dam-building, shipbuilding, concrete, magnesium—and soon steel—empire has just announced production of a new tank barge at one of his Richmond shipyards. A new speed record of its kind. New records have come to be regular fare in the Kaiser organization. They are the rule rather than the exception.

For weeks, months, you and others have been trying to make an engagement that would show Henry J. Kaiser, "the builder"—as he prefers to be known—in action, close up, against a background of some or one of the huge projects with which his name is now inseparably linked.

Right here seems a good point to interject the highly speculative surmise that it may not be two years before great merchant ships of the air will be coursing along the skyways, perhaps outward bound to distant war fronts loaded with munitions and supplies for the armies of the United States. Also that, viewed from below through field glasses, these super-airships may display somewhere a letter "K" as hallmark of Kaiser production.

"Why don't you go down to Fontana with Mr. Kaiser?" questions one of the junior "colonels" on the Kaiser construction staff. All of the younger men on that staff speak to or of their chief as "Mr. Kaiser." Some of his older associates, those who came up with him from the paving and sand-and-gravel business to the pinnacle of Western construction, call him and refer to him as "H. J." Once in a while, but rarely, he is referred to, in absentia, as "the boss."

**Pet Project**

"Be at the Town House in Los Angeles at 10 o'clock in the morning, and you can go out to Fontana with him. That's his pet project—Fontana." It's also exclusively Mr. Kaiser's project. None of the old partners is in on it. Fontana's the steel mill, now building.

No berths left on any Los Angeles train that night, the Southern Pacific reports. No seats on any night plane, says United Air.

One seat left on the 6:45 a. m. Los Angeles-bound plane next day. What time does it arrive. Five minutes past 9 o'clock at Burbank Airport. And how long into Los Angeles from Burbank? Oh, about 45 minutes.

The 10 minutes' leeway left before 10 o'clock at the end of a 400-mile plane and bus trip seems narrow enough, but you decide to try it—and you learn in the trying that Henry J. Kaiser, master of mammoth enterprises, is a slave to the telephone.

Fog over Burbank, next morning, and your plane sits down at Newhall instead. It is after 11 when you arrive at the appointed hotel and phone to the Kaiser rooms.

"Oh, we're still telephoning," says Gene E. E. Trefethen, who might be called the Kaiser chief of staff, and who acts as extra eyes, ears, voice, and legs for "the builder" when an emergency is on. "Can you come in after lunch?" The 10 minutes' leeway stretches out to three hours.

Mr. Kaiser and his aid are in the midst of a busy time this day, surely. The Henry Kaiser-Howard Hughes pact for construction of flying cargo ships is forming.

**What Telephone Means**

You learn what the telephone really means to Mr. Kaiser when you drop into his big corner suite after lunch. The entire suite overlooks a pretty emerald park, palm-filled, but no one ever looks out upon it, as far as you can see. The long-distance and local telephone operators won't let them.

There are two hand phones on a table in the sitting room of the suite. Chairs and settees seem cut to the ample measurements of Mr. Kaiser and Gene Trefethen, both of whom are fairly tall and big around. Mr. Kaiser seems almost rotund, despite his height.

The two sitting-room phones hook up separately, with other phones in the two bedrooms. Mr. Kaiser has a Washington, D. C., call on the sitting-room phone now. Mr. Trefethen has a Portland, Ore., call in one of the bedrooms.

"Let me get Gene in on this," says Mr. Kaiser to a man with a big name, who is talking from Washington. "Gene knows all the details of that." Gene knows the details of that, and a hundred other projects and prospects, you learn, later, from some of his colleagues on the "general staff." He is invaluable in the Kaiser scheme of things.

"Bring those papers down here and I'll sign them," Mr. Kaiser tells a lawyer, calling locally on the telephone.

In the space of five minutes he talks with two "Howards." One is obviously Howard Hughes, aviator extraordinary, motion-picture producer, believer in the Kaiser knack of production to such an extent that he is going partners in an airplane-building enterprise that without question has raised strong doubts among leading builders (to date) in that highly specialized and most exacting field.

After half an hour in which telephone bells near and far keep the two men jumping, Henry J. Kaiser, coatless, necktie awry, drops his huge bulk into an easy chair near you. Mr. Trefethen's not unpleasantly metallic voice still sounds in telephone conversation from one of the bedrooms.

The man whose name has become a national byword within a year, whose individual projects require up to seven and eight ciphers and a dollar mark for their expression on paper, does not affect a valet. You can't help noticing that, although his cuff links ar ein order in the white shirt that drapes loosely from his bulky shoulders, the second buttons midway between wrist and elbow are unbuttoned.

Henry J. Kaiser has an easy smile. It is almost boyish at times.

He says "we" just a whole lot more in his private conversation than might be imagined from reading about him in the newspapers and magazines. He thinks of all the big enterprises as co-operative, involving many others.

"You reporters want to write about one man all the time," he laments gently, as you pop question after question at him. "You don't even want to write about the team of Hughes and Kaiser. It must be either Hughes or Kaiser, one at a time.

"Publicity," he goes on, "could so easily get out of control."

That leads to a question about his early partners in the Six Companies which built Boulder Dam. There are more than six in the various enterprises now. Mr. Kaiser's, you happen to know, was the last to join the original great Six Companies organization back in Boulder Dam days. Other individuals who had at least as much to do with the construction of Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee Dam, and Shasta Dam are virtually unknown outside their own bailiwicks.

**Don't Like Publicity**

"Most of them don't like publicity; wouldn't like it," says Mr. Kaiser. "There was a long time that I dodged it, too."

How well you know that. Yourself and colleagues laid siege to the Kaiser portals in Oakland for long before a personal meeting came about.

"I suppose some of the partners of the early days, most of whom are interested in many of the projects that are known popularly as Kaiser projects, may not like all this publicity too well. Probably some of them don't understand why I go in for it.

"At first I didn't trust reporters. Now that I know them I find that they, as a group, are the most trustworthy people I know. They usually understand what you are trying to do, and they try to help.

"I hired a public relations man once. He set right out to try to publicize me. That wasn't what I wanted at all. I wanted to get away from being publicized, but I wanted the force and the favor of publicity behind my projects."

Mr. Trefethen's latest long-distance phone conversation comes to an end about that time. It is 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

"We've got to go out and look at the site," he says. "Clay Bedford's already out there." (Clay Bedford, Manager of the Kaiser Richmond Shipyards, had been on your plane that morning, with some of his engineers.) The site was related to the Kaiser-Hughes cargo airplane project.

No trip to the steel plant at Fontana, Mr. Kaiser? He makes a wry face. Doesn't look like it. What about tomorrow? He won't be able to get out to Fontana tomorrow, either, Mr. Trefethen indicates.

You indicate that you would rather stay with the subject of this interview, and skip Fontana, but that is not to be. Private conferences. Couldn't invite a reporter to them.

"There will be a car here for you in an hour, Henry, Jr., and Tom Price are out at Fontana. They'll show you the plant."

They do. The Fontana visit will be related in the next story.

Associated Press

**Fontana Parts of Kaiser Empire**

**Upper: Much of the heavy concrete work goes underground, to provide strong foundations for the heavy units. Henry J. Kaiser, who likes to see construction above ground, jokes with assistants for burying so much of their work. Lower: Skeleton of the coke ovens, which will put Utah coal in form to reduce the California iron ore to ingots.**



**Another Record on the Ways**

**Upper: Detail of base of blast furnace at Mr. Kaiser's Iron and steel plant at Fontana, Calif. Lower: Mr. Kaiser watches as Mrs. Kaiser prepares to send the Liberty ship John Fitch, launched in the record time of 24 days, down the Richmond, Calif., Shipbuilding Company yard ways Aug. 29.**

# Norris Demands Co-op-Radio Probe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—A narrative of the struggles and accomplishments of the Vermont Electric Co-operative, Inc., Eden Mills, Vt., has been presented in the Senate with Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska calling for an investigation of NBC and CBS for refusing radio time to the Co-operative League of the United States of America.

Speaking in support of his resolution Senator Norris read an editorial signed by William Loeb, publisher of the Burlington, Vt., Daily News, commending the Vermont Co-operative and criticizing the broadcasting firms for their stand.

In addition to the Loeb editorial, Senator Norris placed in the Congressional Record a story written by A. Ritchie Low for the Burlington News, outlining the history of the Vermont Electric Co-operative.

**Over 1,200 Patrons**

"Today it is a growing concern with 540 miles of power lines, over 1,200 patrons, and assets of over half a million dollars," the story relates, adding that the "little band of co-operatively minded farmers didn't really get started until back in 1938."

Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont told the Senate "three years ago last May I took a great deal of pleasure in throwing the switch which turned electric current into the first 150 farms of this (Eden Mills) Co-operative."

He added that "in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties which have been thrown in its way by the public utilities companies, that Co-operative has striven to furnish electricity to the people in that section of the country.

**"On Their Knees"**

"For 20 years," he said, "the farmers had tried in every way they could to obtain electricity. They had been on their knees trying to get electricity. They had been on their knees trying to get electricity into that community, which, financially speaking, is one of the poor communities of the State.

"They had begged and pleaded and had been turned down. The private corporations had sent men in there to survey the country. They reported that such a project would never pay dividends on the investment.

"It is probably true," the Vermont Senator continued, "that such an investment on the part of the subsidiary of the New England Power Associates would not have paid dividends; but day before yesterday it was reported that the Co-operative had made its first payment of $35,000 due to the Rural Electrification Administration. It had done more than that. It had paid $10,000 on next year's payment."

**Outstanding**

Senator Aiken praised the REA as "one of the outstanding Federal agencies."

He said the REA was "unable to obtain priorities for furnishing electricity to large dairies only 300 or 400 feet from existing lines. I do not know what the reason is. The reason given is a shortage of copper.

"I suspect, however," he added, "that a great deal of pressure has been exerted to prevent the expansion of the REA Co-operative in any at this time."

# Prelates Ask Prayer For the Oppressed

LONDON (ONA)—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have called on the public to offer a special prayer for the oppressed peoples of Europe and especially of Czechoslovakia on Oct. 25, which has been designated a Day of Prayer for the Czechoslovak Republic.

In a joint appeal, the Prelates recommended the following prayer for use on that day and the preceding Sunday:

"Almighty God, we pray Thee to look in Thy mercy on the peoples of Czechoslovakia; uphold their spirit in the time of trial; give them speedy release from affliction and oppression; and so guide them by thy spirit that when the day of liberation dawns they may order their life to the true welfare of their own and all other nations; through Jesus Christ our Lord."

# Senate Draft Age Debate Under Delay to Oct. 22

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Administration agreed today to a delay until Oct. 22 of Senate debate on legislation to subject 18 and 19-year-old men to the military draft.

Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky said he and Republican Leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon had agreed on the postponement to await the return of several absent Senators. The House passed the bill by an overwhelming vote on Oct. 17.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan announced just before the Senate convened that he was introducing a constitutional amendment which would lower the legal voting age from 21 to 18.

"If 18 and 19-year-olds are going to be sent out to fight for this Government, they ought to have the right to vote and to say what kind of a government they are fighting for," the Michigan Senator declared.

The Constitutional Amendment provision he submitted would require ratification by three-fourths of the states, after Congressional approval, before it could become effective.

The House bill, passed on Oct. 17 by a vote of 345 to 16, calls for 2,500,000 young men to be made available for building up the Army to a planned strength of 7,500,000 in 1943. After the elimination of the physically ineligible and others, Army officials estimated that some 1,500,000 of the 2,500,000 18 and 19-year-olds would be inducted.

The 16 recorded as voting against the bill were Representatives Graham A. Barden (D) of North Carolina, Joe B. Bates (D) of Kentucky, Asher L. Burdick (R) of North Dakota, Lyle H. Boren (D) of Oklahoma, Harry B. Coffee (D) of Nebraska, Harold D. Cooley (D) of North Carolina, Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Frank Fellows (R) of Maine, Martin J. Kennedy (D) of New York, William H. Larrabee (D) of Indiana, Guy L. Moser (D) of Pennsylvania, Joseph P. O'Hara (R) of Minnesota, Raymond S. Springer (R) of Indiana, Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, Rudolph T. Tenerowicz (D) of Michigan and B. Frank Whelchel (D) of Georgia.

**School Year Provision**

The bill provides that those who are in high school or college may finish the present school year. But after next July, educational deferments would be forbidden.

It also contains a provision intended to defer the induction of married men as long as possible. It does this by laying down a policy that no married man with children may be inducted while the state in which he resides still has eligible single men or childless married men. Childless married men would receive the same preferential treatment against single men.

Opponents of the measure sought to amend it so that 19-year-olds but not 18-year-olds could be drafted. The move was defeated by a vote of 155 to 55. Another defeated amendment would have reduced the maximum age from 45 to 40.

One particularly nettlesome issue—a demand from some segments of the House that the Army be forbidden to send men with less than 12 months' training into battle—was disposed of early in the day. It was settled by a vote adopting procedure under which no such amendment could be offered.

**Training Period Debate**

The discussion which preceded the vote was devoted almost entirely to the training period issue. Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, author of the bill, read to the House a letter from Gen. George C. Marshall, the chief of Staff, strongly opposing such a "crippling limitation."

Asking that Congress trust the Army's judgement, General Marshall assured the nation that no soldier would be sent into combat without adequate training. The normal training period lasts a year, he said, but the Army does not wish to be bound to that by law.

Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma announced yesterday he would urge the Senate to amend the bill to impose prohibition in areas around all military and naval posts.

"When our sons of 18 and 19 are needed for military service, it seems to me it is not asking too much that they be given the protection this amendment would afford," Senator Lee said.

"A training camp is a school teaching the most serious business in the world. Liquor is not allowed to be sold in or near the schools these boys would be attending if they were not needed in the war effort.

"I shall press for adoption of this amendment with every power at my command."

The Military Affairs Committee previously rejected the proposal but Senator Lee said that would not deter him from offering it on the floor.

It would prohibit the sale, possession, use or gift of all alcoholic beverages, including beer, in Army and Navy posts and within surrounding areas to be designated by the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War would act in the case of naval stations as well as Army camps.


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During the past six years we have adhered to a program of *Planned Progress*, constantly building for the future. As a result, when war came, we were prepared. So well prepared, in fact, that today we are capable of carrying even *more* vital war freight than the millions of ton-miles per day we have been so far called upon to haul! Given sufficient materials to continue, we shall make even greater progress in the service of America.

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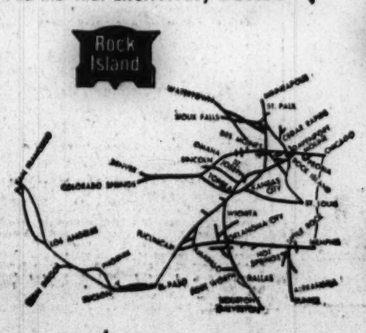
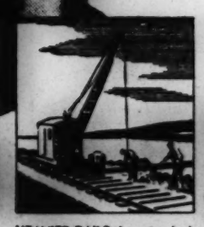
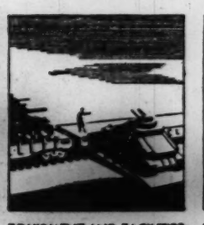


GRADE REDUCTIONS over all of Rock Island Lines have proved one of our most important accomplishments. For reduced grades mean increased speeds for the munitions of war and vital passenger travel.



HEAVIER RAILS, heavier ballast and heavier cross-ties permit heavier loads! These and many other improvements have made Rock Island Lines one of America's great railroad systems.



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J. D. FARRINGTON, Chief Executive Officer
J. W. HILL, General Freight Traffic Manager
A. D. MARTIN, Passenger Traffic Manager

# Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

## Economic Groups Listen To Russia Talk

More than 150 members of the Massachusetts State Home Economics Association and the Eastern Massachusetts Home Economics Association met in Boston Saturday at the Y. M. C. A. on Huntington Avenue, and discussed their wartime aims. Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw of Clark University addressed the meeting.

Heads of the four sections of the Eastern group reported their plans in helping win the war effort. Conservation was the keynote. Chairmen who reported were: Mrs. Margaret Smith of Waban, Chairman of the Home Economics Women in Business; Miss Nellie Hoard of Simmons College, Chairman of the Home Economics Teachers' Section; Miss Alice Gertzen of Cambridge of the Social Service Section, and Miss Gladys Niven of Melrose, Chairman of the School Lunch Room Managers' Section.

Miss Ann T. Person of Worcester, President of the Massachusetts Association, and Mrs. Clare L. Walsh of Boston, President of the Eastern Section, were in charge of the meeting.

Dr. Ekblaw, Professor of Economic Geography at Clark, talked on Russia, where he travelled 6,000 miles in 1930, as a delegate to the Second International Congress of Soils. He declared that if Russia is to take a place in the world in the future, America cannot be smug and complacent but must do its share to help. He asserted that the United States would be obliged to break down its immigration laws if it desired to break down international barriers.

Russia, he pointed out, although a vast country in size, is deficient for her own needs in ten vital minerals, among them coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, sluphates, tin, phospherous. Because half of its land is north of the 60th parallel, that portion is not productive.

The food supply of the nations will be the determinate factor in the war, Dr. Ekblaw predicted. He expressed serious concern over the farm labor situation in this country and of the reduction in dairy cows due to labor shortages.

### *Short Waves in Boston*

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—Cavalcade of America.
7:50 p. m.—Sports for service men.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

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By a Staff Photographer

**Boston Pen Women Honor National President**

Mrs. Victoria Faber Stevenson (left) of Washington, D. C., President of the National League of American Pen Women, was a guest of honor today at the Authors' Luncheon given by the Boston Branch of the League at the Women's Republican Club on Beacon Street. Photographed with her are: Mrs. Alice Cooper Bailey (center), Massachusetts President of the League, and Mrs. Maude W. Linscott, President of the Boston Branch. Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond acted as master of ceremonies at the luncheon. Among the guests were 30 members of the Wellesley College class of '18 who attended in tribute to their distinguished classmate, Elizabeth Chevalier, one of the authors in whose honor the luncheon was given. The national First Vice-President, Mrs. Grace Warner Gulesian, was also present.

## Ending German War Trend Called 'Real' Task

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The real task in dealing with Germany after the war will be to uproot and destroy the militaristic strain that runs through it and strengthen the democratic, Prof. Herbert Gezork of Wellesley College told the Heptorean Club of Somerville this afternoon.

To find the right approach, he explained, we must understand that Germany is politically a strange enigma—something like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. On the one side there is a strain of glorification of race, blood, and nation—a proud military tradition. On the other side there is a democratic and international tradition represented by such great men as Goethe and Thomas Mann.

This side also found expression, according to Professor Gezork, in the German free youth movement after the last war. But unfortunately this second side was always weaker. It had a chance after 1918 to come to birth, but found too little support from the Allies, and thus the German youth were thrown into the camp of Hitler.

Professor Gezork is himself of that generation in which Hitler found his first recruits. "We had to make our decision for or against the Nazis as far back as 1924," he said in an interview. He was a young student at the University of Berlin at that time, and he made his against. He has been working against the Nazis ever since.

Professor Gezork received his Ph.D. in the United States as an exchange student, and later became Associate Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Berlin. He served as Secretary of the German Baptist Youth Movement until it was destroyed by the Nazis. He came to the United States to live in 1936.

Speaking of what will have to be done if this postwar task is to be accomplished, he said: "In the first place I quite agree with the rulers of the allied nations that a just punishment should be meted out to the present leaders of Germany. They are international criminals of the worst kind. But let the peace be economically generous and militarily firm. There must be a strong military control so that the military cannot again raise its head in Germany."

Professor Gezork reassured his audience somewhat by saying that he does not regard the re-education of the Nazi youth as impossible. "If Germany is defeated," he declared, "fifty per cent of that re-education will be complete, because they have been brought up to believe so completely in the invincibility of Germany that it will be like pricking a bubble. The other 50 per cent will have to be done by a good and progressive peace so that the young people of Germany will come to believe in democracy again."

It is Professor Gezork's opinion that the problem of Germany can only be solved within a world-wide framework. "We must have a super-national world organizaton," he told the Somerville women, "which will make it impossible for individual nations to threaten weak nations again and throw the world into a new anarchy."

The presence of the United States in such an organization will be absolutely essential. He believes that the United States as an exchange student, and later became Associate Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Berlin. He served as Secretary of the German Baptist Youth Movement until it was the most powerful nation in the world at the end of this war. "Any organization with the United States out of it will be nonsense," he declared, "You must not go back to isolation."

Professor Gezork does not see any hope for Germany either if Germany wins or if there is a stalemate. If Germany wins, there will be no real peace, only a continuous revolt, he explained, and if there is a stalemate, it will be only an armed truce. "Therefore," he said, "if all these sacrifices we are making are to have any meaning, we must win."

He deplored the suggestions that are being made in some quarters that after the war Germany must be cut up into different units and destroyed politically and economically. "We have many potential allies in Germany—believers in democracy," he said. "Any such suggestions made now are the best propaganda for Hitler. Goebbels puts them before the German people, telling them that is what will happen if they don't win."

Professor Gezork was introduced by Mrs. Lloyd W. Knight, chairman of the program. The social entertainment included songs by Edward Gamage, tenor. Mrs. William Preble Jones is President of the Club for the second year.

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

**For Tuesday, October 20**
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

### *Today on Short Waves*

London—6:00 p. m.—"Shipmates Ashore." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—The War at Sea. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News Analysis: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Working for Victory". GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31. m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-42, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

**Christian Science Programs**
**For Tuesday, October 20**

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 15.35mc, 11.79mc and 6.04mc, Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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## Police-Sheriff Fight in Maine Is Wide Open

**The Week in Maine**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 19—This week found a controversy between State Police Chief Weaver and Maine sheriffs that has been simmering under the surface for some time now, break wide open into print, fortunately, friends of Governor Sewall aver, too late to cause the Governor any election embarrassments. Chief Weaver, a Sewall appointee, never, according to reports, has hit it off too well with the sheriffs and now the open charge that Chief Weaver is seeking to discredit sheriffs has been flung out by Sheriff Ferdinand F. Francis of Oxford County.

This time the controversy broke out anew after Chief Weaver made public parts of a letter he sent to sheriffs advising them in substance that State police would act if they did not clean up alleged slot machine operations. Declaring he had long ago wiped out slot machines referred to by the State police chief in his county, Mr. Francis, believed to have the unanimous backing of all 16 Maine sheriffs, bluntly charged Chief Weaver with trying to discredit local enforcement agencies by threats and newspaper releases.

### Public Statement

Sheriff Francis' public statement charged that Chief Weaver's action in making public the letters he had written to sheriffs was "one of a series in a program you apparently have designed to discredit the sheriff's department in the State as a basis for a request for legislation which you have announced your intention to seek, whereby State police would apparently be given complete control over other law enforcement agencies."

Thus the controversy between Chief Weaver and the sheriffs flares forth just a little more than two months before the State Legislature convenes, and indications are that the sheriffs, who form the background of the strong political county organizations, will watch legislative proceedings closely. It is known, for instance, that some of the sheriffs were particularly interested during the last Legislative session when Chief Weaver was blocked from adding several men to the State police force by a close vote of the Legislature, which turned down the proposal. A little later a somewhat similar proposal was defeated in the Council chamber. The situation indeed is one that piques the interest of the politicians.

### Soundings

Meanwhile, legislative leaders are beginning to sound out sentiments in regard to the State Senate presidency, often a stepping stone to the Governorship. Horace A. Hildreth, Cumberland County Republican, now serving his second term in the Senate, has tossed his hat into the fight. Others who are campaigning for the post include: Francis H. Friend, Skowhegan; Ralph W. Farris, Augusta; Albert B. Elliot, Thomaston, and Robert B. Dow, Norway, all Republicans, of course.

### State House Changes

Changes in the official State House staff continue to mount. Latest to be given leave of absence to join the armed forces is John S. S. Fessendon, deputy attorney general. Meanwhile, the Governor and Council are expected to confirm, next week, appointment of George E. Hill, State Tax Assessor, as a member of the Public Utilities Commission, a $6,000 job. For Mr. Hill's former post, the name of David H. Stevens, Milo, town manager there the past six years, has been proposed by Finance Commissioner Julian Mossman. This appointment, also, is expected to be unopposed by the Executive Council.

By a Staff Photographer

**Radcliffe Senior Marshals**

Launching what may prove to be a new tradition at Radcliffe College, the Class of 1943 has, for the first time, elected two senior marshals, instead of one, to serve in June Commencement. Shown coming down the steps of Agassiz House, they are Mildred Ghirardini of Belmont, Mass. (left), president of Student Government, and Bette Dickson of Winchester, Mass., president of the senior class.

## Twelve More Bay State Gas Books Called In

Gasoline ration books of 12 more Massachusetts motor vehicle owners whose machines were found at Rockingham race track on more than two occasions, have been revoked within the past 10 days, John M. Russell, State Office of Price Administration enforcement attorney, announced today. The suspensions ranked from one to three weeks.

In addition two other race-goers surrendered their supplemental ration books, while two more were denied applications for further rations.

The revocations bring to 25 the number of actions taken on the so-called Rockingham cases handed over to local war price and rationing boards by the State OPA enforcement division, after investigation. Suspensions of from one to nine weeks were recommended by the division.

In the cases reported today five persons lost their C rations for various periods, four had their B ration books revoked, and three service ration books were temporarily suspended.

The persons whose rations are suspended are Raymond W. Howe of Billerica, service gasoline rations revoked for two weeks; Frank G. Fowler of Billerica, supplemental gasoline ration (B) revoked for one week; Frank Corvi of Billerica, B ration revoked for one week; Blanchi Cincotta of Waltham, C gasoline ration revoked for three weeks; Frank B. Esam of Concord, B gasoline ration revoked for one week; Haverhill Motor Company, Inc., of Haverhill, B gasoline ration revoked for two weeks; William W. Winfield of Haverhill, C ration revoked for three weeks; George Lewis Winfield of Haverhill, C revoked for three weeks; New England Telephone & Telegraph Company of Lowell, service (S) revoked for one week; Robert Rogers of Worcester, S gasoline ration revoked for one week; William J. Dwyer of Lowell, C ration revoked for one week; Thomas J. McMahon of Lowell, C ration revoked for one week.

The automobile owned by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, of Lowell, for which service rations were suspended for one week, was driven by an employee, William Gougeon of Lawrence.

Tennyson Jefferson of Reading voluntarily surrendered his C book, as did Paul R. Coombes of Carlisle. Applications of Jennie C. Walsh of Haverhill and Doris A. Stagliano of Medford for B books of supplemental rations were denied by the local boards after review of the cases.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | "David Harum"; sk. | Prescott Holiday | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | Hal Newell, news | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:15 | News; Hollywood | Prescott Holiday | "Ma Perkins"; sketch. | "Scrapbook" talk | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:30 | Book Fair | Air Express Music | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Shady Valley Folks | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:45 | Book Fair | Organ; songs | 'Right to Happiness". | Shady Valley Folks | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 4:00 | News Service | Newscast | 'Backstage Wife'; sketch | Walter Compton, news | Dance Matinee |
| 4:15 | Ray Scott's Orch. | Air Express Music | "Stella Dallas"; sketch | "Pan Americana" | Dance Matinee |
| 4:30 | "Family Front"; sk. | "Napoleon Was Right"; | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Sports comments | Dance Matinee |
| 4:45 | Victory Front | Feeding Nation at War | "Widder Brown"; sketch | Studio speaker | Dance Matinee |
| 5:00 | Victory Song | Air Express Music | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 | Songs; 'Date'; 'Post' | Air Express Music | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Terry O'Toole; variety |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong; sketch | "Just Plain Bill"; sketch | "Superman"; drama | program |
| 5:45 | Ben Bernie; music. | "Captain Midnight"; sk. | "Front Page Farrell"; sk. | Sports Matinee | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comments | "Don Winslow"; drama. | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sports results |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | News; Dinner Concert | Political Talks | "Music for Dining" | Sports; Waltz Time |
| 6:30 | Frank Parker, songs | Dinner Concert | Sports; Music | Press Roundup | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz | Lowell Thomas | Sports; Music; Salute | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | Mal Hallett's Orchestra | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Melody Weavers | Harry De Angelis' Orch. | News of the World | Date With a Disc | News Service |
| 7:30 | "Blondie"; sketch | "The Lone Ranger"; dra- | Ray Sisters; Songs | Double Piano; soloist | "How About It, Girls?" |
| 7:45 | "Blondie"; sketch | matic sketch | Joseph C. Harsch | John Barry, comment | Carol Bruce, songs |
| 8:00 | "Vox Pop"; quiz | Earl Godwin, news | Cavalcade of America | "Sizing Up the News" | Popular music |
| 8:15 | "Vox Pop"; quiz | Lum 'n' Abner | Cavalcade of America | Sports talks | Richard Salinger, news |
| 8:30 | "Gay 90's Revue"; | "True or False"; quiz | Richard Crooks, tenor; | "Bulldog Drummond"; | WMEX Drama: Essays in |
| 8:45 | music; Cecil Brown | "True or False"; quiz | Alfred Wallenstein's Or. | drama | Drama |
| 9:00 | Theater: Bob Hope, | "Counter-Spy"; drama | "Great Artists"; Grace | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Bee- |
| 9:15 | in "My Favorite | "Counter-Spy"; drama | Moore; orchestra | News Service | thoven Symphony No. 6 |
| 9:30 | Blonde" | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. | "Dr. I. Q. Quiz" | The Better Half: quiz | (Pastoral) |
| 9:45 | Bob Hope | Orch.; Gracie Fields | "Doctor I. Q. Quiz" | show | Classical Album |
| 10:00 | Guild: "Yankee | Raymond Gram Swing | Josephine Antoine, Wm. | Raymond Clapper, news | News Service; Defense |
| 10:15 | Doodle Dandy" cast | Network Sports | Miller, Reinhold Schmidt; | 'Our Morale"; D. Pardue | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:30 | Civilian Defense | Network Sports | World's Most Honored | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "You Shall Have Music" |
| 10:45 | News; Rideout | Network Sports | Music | "Music That Endures" | "You Shall Have Music" |
| 11:00 | News; Wm. Shirer. | Network Sports | News; Music | News Service | Russ Morgan's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Dance music | Milton George's Orch. | March to Victory | Dance orchestra | Bob Crosby's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Master Works of | Fishermen's Program | "The Murder of Lidice"; | "Radio Newsreel"; Ar- | "Day's End"; music |
| 11:45 | Music | Music; News | dramatization; orch. | thur Mann | Music; News |

### *Tuesday's Programs*

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-190m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News; Music; Jack Dal- | Organ recital | |
| 7:15 | "Pleasantville" | News report | ton, cowboy songs; News | News comments | |
| 7:30 | Music; Talk; News. | N. E. Fellowship religious | Reveille Roundup, songs | "Fiesta"; music | |
| 7:45 | News; War Summ'ry | service; News | News Service | Musical Clock | |
| 8:00 | News of the World | Western Melodies | Chet Gaylord, songs | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | Political talk | Military band; News | George and Dixie; News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore's Va- | Music of Many Lands | "Morning Toast"; music | Ruth Ross; Interview | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 | riety Show; News | News report; "Salute" | "Morning Toast"; music | Ruth Ross; Interview | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Fortescue | Fishermen's Program | Mildred Carlson, talk | News and Rhythm | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | School of the Air of | "The Breakfast Club" | "Big Sister," sketch | "Big Sister," sketch | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | the Americas | "The Breakfast Club" | Imogene Wolcott, food | Spotlight Revue: organ | "Morning Pickup"; orch. |
| 9:45 | Food Fair | "The Breakfast Club" | Treasury Star Parade | Musical Roundup | "Morning Pickup"; orch. |
| 10:00 | Valiant Lady | Isabelle M. Hewson | "Aunt Jenny," sketch | "Aunt Jenny," sketch | Studio talk |
| 10:15 | "Kitty Foyle" | Roy Porter, News | "The O'Neills"; drama | Organ Recital | 'Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | 'Honeym'n Hill"; sk. | Club News | "Help Mate"; sketch | "Cheer Up Gang"; va- | Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 | Bachelor's Children | Air Express Music | Serial drama | riety | Mason |
| 11:00 | Mary Lee Taylor | Red Cross Program | "Road of Life"; sketch | N. E. Cupboard | Allen Roth'a Orchestra |
| 11:15 | Second Husband | Music; "Defense Women" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Baron Elliott's Orch | Jane Underwood, news |
| 11:30 | Bright Horizons | "Singing Stars" | "Against the Storm"; sk. | Yankee House Party | Christian Science Prgrm |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Jack Little's Band | "David Harum"; sketch | Yankee House Party | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Boake Carter, News | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | Big Sister; sketch | "Mystery Money Quiz" | Salon Serenade | Organ Recital | Ranch Melodies |
| 12:30 | Helen Trent; sketch | National Farm and Home | Marjorie Mills, talk | Defense Talk; Music | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour; talks; music | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful"; | Washington Commentary | News; Agricultural News | News Service | Talk in Italian |
| 1:15 | "Ma Perkins"; sk. | Gospel songs | "Bouquet"; music | "I'll Find My Way," sk. | Musical Mailbox |
| 1:30 | Vic and Sade; sk. | Autumn Nocturne; music | Shopping News | News; Fashion talk | Marguerite Porter, songs |
| 1:45 | "The Goldbergs"; sk. | Fisherman's Program | News Service | Cedric Foster, News | "The Playgoer" |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | Air Express Music | "Light of the World" | Musical Roundup | "The Victory Program" |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Ted Malone, 'Book Ends' | "Lonely Women"; drama | "Yankee Kitchen" | "The Victory Program" |
| 2:30 | We Love and Learn | "The Victory Hour"; | "Guiding Light" | "Yankee Kitchen" | Organ Recital |
| 2:45 | "Pepper Young" | Drama; Music | Hymn Recital | Local sports | News reports |
| 3:00 | "David Harum"; sk. | Organ Recital | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Hal Newell, News | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:15 | News; Hollywood | Martine Signal Corps | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Karl Zoman's Scrapbook | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:30 | Book Fair | Air Express Music | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Shady Valley Folks | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:45 | Book Fair | U. S Army Program | 'Right to Happiness'; sk. | Shady Valley Folks | Orch.; Wartime buying |
| 4:00 | News Service | Newscast | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Walter Compton, News | Dance Matinee |
| 4:15 | Del Castillo; organ | Air Express Music | "Stella Dallas" | Pan Americana | Dance Matinee |
| 4:30 | Maj. F. V. W. Mason | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones" | Sports Comments | Dance Matinee |
| 4:45 | Victory Front | News from Iceland; News | "Young Widder Brown" | "Man With a Band" | Dance Matinee |
| 5:00 | Song Carnival | Air Express Music | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | Dance Matinee |
| 5:15 | Songs; 'Date'; 'Post' | Air Express Music | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Terry O'Toole's Variety |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong; sketch | "Just Plain Bill"; sk. | "Superman"; sketch | Terry O'Toole's Variety |
| 5:45 | Ben Bernie; music | "Captain Midnight," sk. | News; Sports Reporter | Sports Matinee | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comments | "Don Winslow"; drama | "Front Page Farrell"; sk. | News Service | Sport reports |
| 6:15 | Edwin C. Hill, News | News; Dinner Concert | Political talks | Music for Dining | Sports; "Waltz Time" |
| 6:30 | Frazier Hunt | Dinner Concert | Lowell Thomas | Press Roundup | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | "The World Today" | Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz | Sports; Music; Orchid | Sports; Music; Salute | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., News | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Harry James' Orch. | "Mr. Keen"; drama | News of the World | Date With a Disc | News Service |
| 7:30 | American Melody | Adrian and Alice, songs | Musical Gems; vocalists | "Confidentially Yours" | Man Your Battle Stations |
| 7:45 | Hour; songs; violin | Geoffrey Harwood, talk | Musical Gems; vocalists | Political talks | "Is That So?"; forum |
| 8:00 | Arch Oboler's | Earl Godwin, News | Ginny Simms; guests; | "Pass in Review"; from | John Scott Trotter's Or. |
| 8:15 | "Lights Out" | "Lum 'n' Abner" | Dave Rose's Orchestra | Fort Jackson, S. C. | Richard Salinger, News |
| 8:30 | Al Jolson; Carol | "Archie" and company; | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Federal Ace"; drama | Panchoo Tangoes |
| 8:45 | Bruce; music; news | comedy variety | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Federal Ace"; drama | "Romance in Music" |
| 9:00 | Burns and Allen; | Famous Jury Trials | Quiz Show with Walter | Gabriel Heatter, news | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 | Whiteman's Orch. | Famous Jury Trials | O'Keefe, m. c. | Yankee News Service | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 | Cheers From the | Ted Weems' Orchestra | Fibber McGee and Molly | Mystery Drama | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 | Camps | Orch.; Gracie Fields | Fibber McGee and Molly | Mystery Drama | Variety Hour |
| 10:00 | Cheers From the | Raymond Gram Swing | Bob Hope Variety Show | Network sports | News reports; Defense |
| 10:15 | Camps | This Nation at War | Bob Hope Variety Show | Network sports | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:30 | Political; Music | This Nation at War | Red Skelton; Harriet Hil- | Network sports | Frankie Master's Orch. |
| 10:45 | News; Rideout | Harry De Angelis' Orch. | liard; Ozzie Nelson's Or. | Network sports | Kay Kyser's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | News; Quincy Howe | Mal Hallett's Orchestra | News; Music | News Service | Woody Herman's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Talks | Milton George's Orch. | March to Victory | Bernie Cummins' Orch. | Benny Goodman's Orch. |
| 11:30 | Master Works of | Fisherman's Program | Music You Want | "Melody Hall"; orches- | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 | Music; orchestra | Music; News | Music You Want | tra; vocalists | Day's End; News |

## Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7)
3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—"South American War."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for Brazil."
6:45 p. m.—Freedom on the Land Forever.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.5mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Hal Newell, news.
3:15 p. m.—"Scrapbook"; talk.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton; news.
4:15 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
4:30 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:45 p. m.—Network speaker.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; music.
6:00 p. m.—News service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr. news.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family; skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—Sports Talk.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; news.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale." W. Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance music.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

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# Agricultural Leaders Call Major New England Farming Problems of Regional Type

## Move to Squelch Lewis Threat Shows Collective Alertness

*First of five articles on wartime and long-term problems of the agriculture of New England—issues which do not come much before the public of big cities, but basically relate to their food supply and prices.*

By Frederick W. Carr

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Has the agriculture of New England any major problems that could be handled best from the standpoint of New England as a whole, instead of each state going it alone as for the last 150 years?

Inquiry among the state agricultural colleges brings back the emphatic answer that New England farming certainly does have regional problems. Also that farmers would probably prosper more if some of these needs were given regional attention.

Up to the present time considerable effort has been made by farm organizations to correlate some of the work for the improvement of New England-wide agriculture and to co-operate in its accomplishment, but the results to date have scarcely more than scratched the surface.

As a result, however, New England farmers are becoming more sensitive to their collective needs and dangers as is well-indicated by their quick response to the John L. Lewis threat to unionize dairy farmers.

An organization known as the Agricultural Council of New England, made up of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organizations, has some months since been set up to correlate or unify all the farm organization efforts. While its primary object is to squelch the Lewis overtures, directed presumably toward dairy farmers, it has most carefully recognized not only dairy, but poultry, fruit, crop, purchasing, miscellaneous and general farm interests.

Furthermore, it purports most earnestly to have an "offensive" program in favor of New England's present farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operative organizations rather than to be content with merely defending its business against the "Lewis invasion."

**Membership Over 200,000**

So far nearly 50 farm organizations including the State Granges and Farm Bureaus have joined the Council, giving it a membership of 207,000.

The Agricultural Council of New England is new and feeling its way. How far it will go with its broad aim of work for New England farming has yet to be learned.

As to the common problems of the agriculture of this region, the men who have studied them most—the farm experts of the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations—list such as these:

Marketing—many opportunities for more efficiency.

Production—more danger of competition from the middle west in sight.

Forestry—wood working industries are threatened by rapid exploitation of woodlands in some sections, etc.

Better understanding of the agriculture of New England, particularly by the metropolitan area of Boston, which is the principal market for this region.

Keeping up of good farms, by efforts to maintain aggressive farm management of good properties throughout New England.

A review of the farm problems of New England is here given by Dr. M. Gale Eastman, Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of New Hampshire at Durham, and also Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station there.

In addition Dean Eastman asked several of his colleagues to put down their views.

**Symposium of Experts**

Thus through the courtesy of these agricultural authorities follows one of the most comprehensive symposiums on the situation to be given newspaper publication:

**Dean Eastman:**

"The problems of New England agriculture are complicated and involved. They concern, or should concern, not only the farm people but the much larger group of humanity in our cities, all of whom depend on the farms for their daily bread.

"For most food products, Boston is the major central market for New England farmers. For years now we have given attention to marketing and many things have been accomplished, particularly along lines of quality and uniformity.

"It is sadly surprising, nevertheless, how little we have done about some of the glaringly uneconomic mechanical conditions with which we are all more or less familiar, and with which we come in daily contact, whether we live in Boston or on a New Hampshire farm.

"For example, take the marketing of milk. This is a conspicuous example: it is universally used in every home; it is New England's most important farm product; the inefficiencies of distribution can be pointed out any morning on any street in any city; the facts have been compiled and tabulated.

"More recently, a great deal of study by the New England agricultural experiment stations has involved investigations and tabulations, evidencing many startling facts about country inefficiencies in milk plant management and milk distribution.

"Clearing through a co-operative New England Research Council, with headquarters in Boston, this has resulted in rather a comprehensive job of the whole country end.

"Some of the facts we all know: Several, if not many different milk trucks travel the same street, if they do not call at the same building, in any city to supply customers with milk from as many sources, but milk that could not be told apart scientifically or otherwise except by the label on the bottle. Our study made 10 years ago indicated that distributors traveled 259 miles every day in serving 37 miles of street in the city of Laconia, New Hampshire.

"Recently studies of transportation from farms to receiving plants in northern New Hampshire indicate that more than a third of the truck distance could be eliminated by a reorganization of routes. One trucker, eight miles from the station, picks up no milk in his neighborhood but travels 25 miles on the opposide side of the shed to pick up the product from 36 farms.

**Opposition to Changes**

"There is resistance all along the line to the working out of such changes—so much resistance by farmers, truckers and consumers that very little or nothing has ever been done.

"If gasoline, tires and manpower must be conserved, and appeals to patriotism can be stimulated and facts explained, perhaps now is the time to do something that would accrue to the everlasting benefit of mankind. Without a doubt, the marketing of other products could benefit to a greater or less degree from similar study and reorganization.

"Even though to the ordinary individual, milk marketing would seem to be a strictly local problem, yet in the sense that New England's milk business revolves around the Boston market and that it evidences similar discrepancies and inefficiencies all about New England, it becomes, perhaps, in that sense a regional problem.

"Also, when the New England Research Council studies various phases of this problem in different states of the region and comes to very definite conclusions, and can demonstrate definite reorganizations that would be beneficial, it has no power in itself to inaugurate such changes; and even the extension services of the various states find themselves powerless to get results because of too many 'vested interests.'

"Today we have the further concern about saving tires and gasoline from a national standpoint, while at the same time the old problem of more efficient milk distribution continues to be with us. Both phases could benefit from the same research findings, but so far nothing definite has been done in this specific direction.

"In other words, it begins to look as if some of these problems become regional in the sense of requiring education of the whole area to an awareness of these desirable changes and creating a demand that they be brought about which might be demonstrated in some community or county and then spread all over New England. In this sense there is certainly a regional problem to be finished even if some of the plans for research are already perfected; and sample areas have been studied and mapped so that workable plans are at hand.

"After the war there will be many adjustments in which local production will compete in some new sense with that from far-away sources.

"For example, there is grave danger that our specialized poultry industry in New England may face increased competition from the Middle West. Better transportation may increase the tendency always to ship a finished product rather than the raw materials—eggs rather than grain to make eggs.

"This is the same competition which long since drove most of our meat and even our butter production from New England. This does not presume to eliminate the tendency but to recognize it and to prepare for other objectives.

"Forestry should be accorded attention because of its importance to many farming areas in this region. Present demands and prices may deplete areas by stripping so that small increments of labor and income to individual farms and their aggregate communities may be lacking for two or three decades.

"Such farms may become indefinitely and hopelessly submarginal as a result. Local woodusing industries close down or move away. Ghost towns result as extremely serious end-products.

**The Physical Factor**

"Finally, there have been many farms with a history of aggressive and economical management during the owners' most active years, which have declined rapidly with the advancing age and inactivity of such operation.

"Buildings decay for lack of paint and shingles, while fields and pastures grow up to bushes and lose fertility until a good farm can no longer be reclaimed economically.

"From somewhere among leaders of the states and counties concerned must be engendered the inspiration and direction to keep good farms in the hands of aggressive management.

"This may involve the steering of young men from college or their migration from smaller farms to such prospective opportunities.

"It means some encouragement and protection to the older owner in relinquishing more or less of his jurisdiction to some younger friend or neighbor in the interests of salvation for the farm, and perhaps for a community of farms."

**Prof. Harry C. Woodworth**, agricultural economist in the experiment station and professor of agricultural economics:

"In answer to the request for comments on the regional problems of New England agriculture, I propose consideration of the following items:

"1. After-the-war forestry readjustments—

"Most people are aware that the present demand for forest products is resulting in the stripping and exploitation of our woodlands. After awhile, we face in many communities two or three decades in which the woodlands will afford very little employment.

"The people in these communities will have a tremendous problem of readjustment. Some form of public policy may need to be formulated in the public interest.

"2. Adjustment of wood using industries—

"The rapid exploitation of our woodlands in certain sections will undoubtedly have a large influence on the status of wood using industries in different parts of New England.

"Probably some industries will be abandoned and some other operated on a greatly curtailed basis. Large adjustments will need to be made.

"It is worth-while to consider the long time permanent problem of adjusting the number and size of the wood using industries to the resources, and to the timber that will be available over a period of time? What are the possibilities preventing ghost towns in areas dependent upon woodlands which have been depleted?

**View on Milk Topic**

"3. Marketing of Milk—

"In making a report on the possibilities of milk production in connection with the war effort, it has been apparent that our agricultural resources are not utilized to the best advantage on account of institutional factors in the marketing of milk.

"The inefficiencies resulting such as the duplication of plants, duplication of trucking services are costly to society and to New England agriculture. Can something be done about it?

"4. Maintaining the good agricultural resources on summer properties—

"The purchase of farms for summer use in the main has been a substantial benefit to rural economy. Occasionally a farm representing considerable production is purchased by people for summer use and the agricultural resources are allowed to depreciate. There are numerous instances where the summer people have co-operated with the local farmer in such a way that the agricultural assets will be maintained indefinitely.

"Is it possible to develop a plan to encourage young men to make definite plans for such farms and co-operate with summer people in the best use of the resources?

"5. Maintaining the productivity of good farms—

"The history of many individual farms indicates periods of aggressive management during the period when the operator is in the prime of life followed by years of inactive operation of the farm as the owner advances in age.

"In this process, occasionally the best farm in the community is lost for agricultural purposes because the buildings and the fields depreciate to a point where it is uneconomical to bring them back.

"Is it possible to develop an attitude among the leaders in the states and counties to encourage the continuous aggressive management of the better farms? This may require encouragement of migration of young men from small to larger farms as well as an encouragement to the older man to make some arrangements for the operation of his farm."

**City Versus Rural Areas**

**Prof. H. B. Stevens**, director of agricultural extension:

"With reference to the agricultural issues that might be dealt with from a regional standpoint, it seems to me that they largely revolve around relationships between the metropolitan area and the rural area.

"One great field is, of course, marketing, with all the problems involved under that heading. Another, it seems to me, is the need for a constructive attitude on the part of the urban newspapers toward the farm problems of the region.

"Generally, the Boston press shows a thorough understanding of the sports situation throughout New England, the financial situation, and the manufacturing situation, but they have very few writers who are in touch with the agricultural situation.

"Most production problems can, I believe, be treated best from a local standpoint, but these general questions of background and of understanding as well as marketing, are more capable, I believe, of regional treatment."

**Economist's Opinions**

**Prof. L. A. Dougherty**, assistant economist in marketing in the agricultural experiment station and extension economist in marketing:

"Agricultural problems that might be handled on a regional basis for New England might include:

"Egg marketing—Further co-operation of farmer agencies in handling eggs—that is, in handling problems of surplus, price, grades, advertising, egg-case samples, transportation.

"Milk marketing—Elimination of duplication in trucking, study of ways to increase consumption, influence of prices and services on consumption.

"Apple marketing — Experimental sales to develop new outlets for McIntosh apples. Development of co-operative market to try out packages, grades, new apple products, advertising methods. Could be a co-operative project of growers and experiment stations.

"Quick frozen foods—Set up a cooperative project in connection with a freezer-locker plant to determine ways of more fully utilizing locker space and reducing costs. Would involve production of a proper variety of products on farms to permit full utilization of lockers."

**Poultry Industry Competition**

**Prof. M. F. Abell**, assistant agricultural economist in the agricultural experiment station and economist, farm management, in the extension service:

"The very highly specialized poultry industry in New England will certainly face greatly increased competition from the Middle West.

"Better methods, better handling, and greatly improved transportation undoubtedly will put the Middle West poultry industry in a much more advantageous position, shipping eggs rather than feed.

"There does not seem to be much that can be done about it except to prepare our poultry industry for unusual conditions. We may face a change to farm flocks because of lower net returns.

"The partial elimination of trade barriers during the war should be continued and even expanded to facilitate interchange during the period of reconstruction after the war.

"The trend toward sectionalism should also be checked. It has the same disadvantages attributed to trade barriers between states."

**Prof. H. C. Grinnell**, assistant to the director of the agricultural experiment station and associate professor of agricultural economics:

"Problems which are characteristically regional follow:

**Regional Problems**

"Metropolitan Boston is the major central market for most of New England's farm products with the exception of Connecticut Valley tobacco. This single fact demands a close co-ordination of research and extension activities particularly concerned with marketing.

"Problems concerned with production or farm organization are more a matter of area than region. Physical factors such as climate, soil and topography are too variable for regional investigation, and the homogeneity of production is not controlled by state lines.

"Variety adaptations, cropping systems, pasture improvements, forest practices, diversification and dairy herd replacements are excellent illustrations.

"In general, marketing is a regional problem and must evolve not only around more efficient distribution such as is concerned with milk collections and transportation, but marketing must include market expansion and development, standards and grades (quality), co-operative selling and buying (not necessarily more co-operatives but more co-operation), market news, state trade barriers, and educational programs. These are distinctly regional problems.

"Many problems present themselves as local in application, even though they are of national scope in a broader sense. These include rural electrification, conservation of resources (erosion), local government and tax problems, labor problems, rural recreation, programs for problem areas, resettlement and establishment of subsistence farms, rural planning, and the like.

"However, these problems collectively assume a regional aspect when observed from the point of view of building a stronger, more permanent agriculture around a single New England market, Boston, which is greatly influenced by the numerous secondary markets, or the region as a whole."

**New England's Most Important Farm Product—Milk**

**Cows, such as these in New Hampshire, help farmers mightily, but the handling of their milk also produces one of the major problems of the agriculture of New England.**

### Here and There Dabs Of Milk Irk Trucker

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Durham, N. H., Oct. 19

As one of New England's farm problems, most people in the dairy industry realize that the present system of hauling milk to the farms is very inefficient.

For instance at a recent meeting at Colebrook, N. H., a milk trucker made this statement:

"On Bog Road I pick up a little milk here and a little there, another truck picks up a little here and a little there and still another truck picks up a little here and a little there. Anyone of us could pick up all the milk and thus save labor and trucks and gasoline."


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# Five Japanese Warships Badly Damaged by U. S. Bombers

*Continued from Page 1*

few miles west of that island.

Shortly before, other fliers, returning from reconnaissance flights, disclosed the Japanese were reinforcing their Kiska garrison, building new installations on the south side of the island at Gertrude Cove. Some of the reinforcements, it is believed, came from other Aleutian islands which frequent American bombings have made untenable.

The aerial attack on the warships Oct. 16 was conducted by five of the United States' B-26 bombers. It left the destroyers smoking and their crews splashing about in the cold waters of the North Pacific.

Capt. Warren A. Beth led the bombers into the battle and had his men flying so low they had to pull up to clear the masts of the ships. Heavy antiaircraft fire failed to stop the 45-minute attack.

Shortly after Capt. Richards Saltes had scored hits on one destroyer a heavy explosion, apparently just behind the stack, was heard. Other explosions followed on both ships and black smoke curled into the sky.

## Solomons:

### Heavy Air Attacks On Japanese Base

United Nations heavy bombers, supporting the United States forces on Guadalcanal, made four large-scale attacks on the night of Oct. 18 on Japanese naval units at Buin, enemy base on Bougainville Island in the North Solomons, and were believed to have hit three cruisers and several other vessels, a communiqué said today.

Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped, including many thousand pounders, after flares had been dropped to illuminate the crowded harbor.

The cruisers were believed to have been hit during the second attack. Shortly afterward another wave of bombers attacked a large seaplane tender and some cargo vessels, with unobserved results, and in the final attack a cargo vessel was strafed and set on fire and seven flying boats were destroyed or damaged.

"The last raid saw enemy vessels burning fiercely as the result of earlier attacks," the communiqué said.

This was the second successive night that Buin had been attacked. During both attacks the airdrome, which is being used by the Japanese in the Solomons operations, was bombed heavily.

Other United Nations planes ranged the Japanese communication lines around New Britain and New Guinea, attacking an enemy weather-reporting vessel in Lorengau Harbor, in Manus Island northeast of New Guinea, and destroying a seaplane on the water off the south coast of New Britain.

They also bombed and set fire to a dock and a village on Pilelo Island, in that area.

### Australians Gain On New Guinea

Meanwhile, ground fighting in New Guinea was intensified as Australian jungle troops pushed on north of Templeton's Crossing toward the Japanese base at Kokoda, less than 12 miles away.

For the first time since the Australians started their push across the rugged Owen Stanley Mountains about three weeks ago, they met Japanese counterattacks. All the attacks were repulsed, however, and the advance continued.

The ground operations were supported by bombing attacks on the Wairopi area through which the Japanese supply line runs.

United Nations medium bombers also bombed and strafed an enemy-occupied village near Mubo, in the Salamaua area of northeastern New Guinea, causing fires and troop casualties.

The main attacks, however, were directed at Japanese feeder bases in the Solomons area where extensive operations were carried out Oct. 17.

Targets of the Allied raiders included Rabaul, main Japanese base in New Britain which has been subjected to heavy attacks for the past week; Buin, on Bougainville Island in the Northern Solomons; Buka, at the northern tip of the Solomons; and Salamaua, in New Guinea.

Flying Fortresses again made the assaults on Rabaul and Buin and B-25 Billy Mitchell medium bombers attacked Buka and Salamaua while another heavy unit pounced on the transport which was caught off Shortland Island. Shortland is 300 miles north of Guadalcanal, where United States Marines, Army troops and naval forces are battling the most dangerous attempt yet by the Japanese to regain that vital island base.

## Stalingrad:

### New Block in City Gained by Germans

German troops added a new block of Stalingrad's crumbling buildings to their holdings within the city today as the Russian defenders moved in fresh troops in a desperate effort to defeat the latest Nazi assault, now in its sixth day.

Nevertheless, the force of the onslaught seemed lessened from the fury of attacks earlier in the siege, and some observers here questioned whether this was due to an exhaustion of forces or to a German shift of strength to the west to face a possible second front.

The danger to Stalingrad still remained acute, with the German attack concentrated into narrow salients in a desperate effort to achieve a final break-through.

Earlier reports had placed the fiercest fighting in the besieged city in the northern factory area and it was assumed that the new German gain was registered here.

"Hundreds of enemy dead were left in the street and 18 tanks were knocked out," a Russian communiqué said.

Fourteen German planes supporting the German assault were brought down by Russian Air Force pilots and antiaircraft fire, the communiqué said, indicating the intensity of the German drive toward their objective.

Among the Axis troops thrown into the storming battle for Stalingrad, the Russians said, was the Croation Legion of 4,000 troops, forming part of the 100th German Light Infantry Division.

Pravda reported that of the original 4,000 members of this Legion only a single company, or approximately 200 men, remained as the German commanders relentlessly pushed their troops toward the Volga River.

### Nazi Concentration Reported Dispersed

The fighting northwest of Stalingrad was only of local importance, the communiqué said, but it added that a German concentration of infantry preparing for attack in that area was dispersed by Russian Army artillery fire. German attacks in other sectors of this area were repulsed, it was reported.

Russian Army troops resisting the German drive toward the Grozny oil fields in the Mozdok region wiped out three companies of German infantry and destroyed 11 tanks in repulsing an attack there, the communiqué said.

The fighting in the Caucasus, at Mozdok and Novorossisk, the German-occupied naval base on the Black Sea, was pushed into the background by the dramatic defense of Stalingrad.

On Oct. 18 alone, said a Soviet communiqué, 2,500 Nazi soldiers were killed.

Once again the Germans were reverting to their frontal assaults in the city and its immediate suburbs. The Russians reported they destroyed 45 German tanks in the course of bitter fighting, 17 of them in a furious battle for possession of a factory.

Northwest of the city, where the Russians have been battering at the flank of the German forces assailing the city, fighting of local importance and reconnaissance activities were reported. In their desperate effort to possess Stalingrad before winter arrives to hamper operations, the Germans apparently were counting on a direct assault to smash and disorganize the Soviet resistance.

### Dutch Government Warns of Bombings

*By the Associated Press*

London, Oct. 19

The Netherlands Government in London radiocast a warning to the Dutch population last night that United Nations' fliers intend to make vigorous attacks on all forms of transport in the Netherlands.

Netherlanders were warned particularly to avoid using railway trains during hours when bombings are likely.

"Do not travel during the evening hours unless you must," a statement, broadcast by Radio Orange here, said.

"Trains standing on railway sidings during evenings and nights are likely to be bombed. In the daytime, when reconnaissance is possible, freight trains also may be bombed."

Official United States Navy from Harris & Ewing

**Contested Airport on Guadalcanal Island**

**First aerial view of the much-contested Lunga Airport on Guadalcanal, built by the Japanese. The photograph was taken by an official Navy photographer after the Japanese were driven out by United States Marines. It shows the almost completed runway and, at upper right, the circular dispersal area. The planes on the ground are American.**

## France:

### Large Gun Factory Bombed in Daylight

Adopting the tactics used by the United States Army Flying Fortresses, the RAF sent a "large force" of its huge four-motored Lancaster bombers over the week end in a daylight raid on the large gun works at Le Creusot, in Occupied France.

This was the first time the British had used heavy bombers in force in a daylight raid over the continent and an Air Ministry communiqué issued shortly after midnight described it as "highly successful."

The term "large force" when used in a British Air communiqué usually means that several hundred planes were used. The Air Ministry said only one bomber was missing—which is a much lower loss than the RAF has been suffering in night raids—although the big planes went unescorted by fighters.

This was the first raid in Le Creusot, the French "Krupps" which has been making heavy guns and other war materials for the Germans. It was a "saturation" attack, starting about 6 p. m. and lasting less than half an hour.

It also was the first long daylight raid by British heavy bombers—about 800 miles there and back—since 12 of the 10-gun 30-ton Lancasters attacked Augsburg, Germany, six months ago.

## Western Atlantic:

### Seven Allied Ships Sunk Within Week

At least 233 persons were killed or missing in an intensive stepping up of submarine warfare last week which claimed seven United Nations merchant vessels in the Western Atlantic, official announcements disclosed, but 280 others were rescued and safely landed at Allied ports.

The most spectacular torpedoing occurred when submarines ranged into Canadian coastal waters to sink the ferry steamship Caribou. One hundred and thirty-seven men, women and children became fatalities in the sinking, the 10th reported in those waters.

Southward, the Brazilian Government reported the loss of two freighters to undersea raiders operating off the South American coast. The sinkings marked Brazil's 20th and 21st marine losses since early this year.

Reports from West Africa, where United States troops recently have been landed and RAF patrols are hunting enemy submarines along the West African bulge, point to launching of an intensified submarine campaign to cut off the United Nations supply line around the Cape of Good Hope to the Red Sea. Announcements disclosed that a fleet of new-type German U-boats, driven from the warship-patrolled North Atlantic, now are being supplied by bases in neutral territory, presumably the French Ivory Coast, and are readying for a large-scale campaign in North Africa and the Middle East.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill noted that August and September were the "least bad' months since January in losses to enemy undersea craft.

The tabulation:

| | Week Oct. 11-17 | Since Pearl Harbor |
|---|---|---|
| Off the United States | 1 | 179 |
| Off Canada | 2 | 48 |
| In the Caribbean | 0 | 163 |
| In the Gulf of Mexico | 0 | 46 |
| Off South America | 4 | 58 |
| | 7 | 494 |

## Malta:

### Mass Air Raids In Second Week

CAIRO, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Germans and Italians opened their second week of mass assaults on Malta Oct. 18 with five separate raids, including one in which 90 Axis fighters participated. The island defenders downed two of the raiders to boost their total to 116 in eight days.

The RAF lost one Spitfire fighter, but the pilot was saved, making a total of 28 British craft lost in the current large-scale clashes.

The Axis has switched tactics and now is using more fighters and fighter-bombers and fewer of the big, slower Junkers bombers, the British reported.

Spitfire pilots, tangling with the raiders out to sea, were credited with breaking up many of the enemy formations before they could reach the island fortress. As a result, a joint Headquarters-RAF communiqué said "very little damage" was inflicted by the enemy over the week end.

### Grain Yield for Axis 25 P. C. Below Normal

*By the Associated Press*

London, Oct. 19

The total wheat and rye yield in Germany and German-occupied countries this year was estimated by the ministry of economic warfare at 15 per cent less than last year and 25 per cent under the 1935-38 average.

Winter frosts were responsible for the shortage, which probably will mean reduced bread rations, the Ministry said.

Italy's harvest, it added, will be better than last year's poor one but slightly under the 1930-40 average.

## Britain Bombed:

### East Coast Points Under Air Attack

German daylight raiders, taking advantage of low clouds, attacked several points on the east coast of Great Britain today, causing considerable damage and some casualties and giving London three brief alerts.

The Germans, flying singly and far apart in an apparent attempt to confuse the ground defenses, machine-gunned and bombed scattered areas.

The shopping district of one town was bombed by a low-flying plane, which circled back to spray the main street with machine-gun fire. A number of persons was believed trapped in wreckage.

Hardest hit was an area in East Anglia near the Thames estuary. In one coastal town a raider machine-gunned a train from a low altitude as the engine was pulling into a station. Several coaches were damaged but no casualties were reported.

Another train was machine-gunned near an inland village. Two serious casualties were reported there.

Qualified observers said the German Air Force, making the most of the weather, apparently was carrying out "reprisals" for recent heavy British and American raids on Nazi war industries in Northern France.

# Hints of African Front By Allies Alarm Axis

*Continued from Page 1*

beria, here are some of the other reasons why the enemy may think the United Nations are thinking of a major effort in the Mediterranean area instead of an assault on the Continent of Europe along its western and northern rim.

Italy is being given a heavy dose of American gentleness. Our propaganda high command obviously thinks the time has come to start wedging American good will into the Italo-German frontier.

On the other hand, American policy toward Vichy is stiffening noticeably, as though Washington might be moving into a position from which to break with Vichy and thus give the French forces in North Africa a chance to come over to the Allied side and resume the war.

**Line Across Central Africa**

The arrival, also, of American forces on the Egyptian front has been officially publicized and news reports passed by the Cairo censor tell of growing United Nations forces on a line stretching across Central Africa just south of the Sahara Desert.

More important than any of these considerations is the enormous improvement in the Allied military position which would be obtained if the entire North African coast line lay in the hands of United Nations forces. Looking at the war from a global perspective, Marshal Rommel's position in Libya and Egypt is the most dangerous salient which the Axis holds in the Allied lines surrounding them.

That Libyan salient closes the Mediterranean as a supply line for the United Nations. More than that, it protects the entire southern flank of Europe from any serious Allied threat. So long as Rummel holds Libya—whether he is also in Egypt or not is relatively unimportant—the only military approaches to the continent of Europe really open to Anglo-American forces are the western and northern coasts. How difficult it would be and how costly to crack the German-held coastline of France or the Low Countries or Norway is obvious to anyone, particularly after the Dieppe raid.

**Air Cover for Shipping**

But if Rommel were driven from Africa it would be an entirely different war. The Mediterranean would be open as an Allied supply line. A series of United Nations Air bases along the African coast of the Mediterranean would provide an air cover for shipping which could not give it absolute security but would certainly enable it to operate. The long haul around South Africa would be unnecessary.

And of greatest importance, if the United Nations held the southern shore of the Mediterranean Anglo-American forces would be in a position to threaten the entire southern coast of Europe which is more vulnerable than the western or northern coasts. The High Command might still prefer to drive directly at Germany from across the Channel, or come down from the north from Iceland. But at least they would have other alternatives.

Those alternative entries to the Continent are all promising because none are under complete, formal German military control as are the northern entries. German troops patrol every foot of the coast from the Pyrenees to the North Cape and Germans have built the defenses. But Southern Europe offers three mains lines of re-entry where German military control is everywhere incomplete or indirect.

**Possible Points of Entry**

The Balkans could be re-entered. In the Balkans is a Serbian army still fighting. In the Balkans are intense strains which could be capitalized upon easily to the German disadvantage. A marked turn in the tide of war would probably produce a quicker and more vigorous reaction in the Balkans than in any other part of Europe. German troops guard the possible landing beaches in Greece, but Italians are there too and it is a mixed control.

Italy could be entered. The Italian coast line is not defended as the French coast line either in terms of weapons or in terms of the will to resist. It is an Italian defense system and the Italians are notoriously less interested in continuing the war today than any other participant.

Third is the historic line of re-entry to the Continent through Spain which Wellington used as his first step toward the overthrow of Napoleon. At the moment both London and Washington seem to be courting the Axis-sympathizing dictatorship of General Franco. But Spain itself is unhappy under its local brand of fascism. Most Spaniards are still too bitter over their betrayal by the democracies in their own war to be expected to rise joyfully should an American expedition land on their shores. On the other hand Spain would not resist such an entry with fervor and unity. It would be a touchy and complicated operation, but by no means as costly as crossing the English Channel to France.

None of these entries are open today because Rommel is in Libya. All would be open if Rommel were driven from Africa and the entire northern coast line brought under Allied control. The desirability of such a situation is the strongest reason for thinking that the "second front" might develop in the Mediterranean.

# Vichy Strengthens Dakar Base By Main Elements of Fleet

*Continued from Page 1*

frequently used to protect the traffic of French merchant vessels from the French colonies and especially from North Africa to France and vice versa. Not only has the greater part of the merchandise they carried to France been confiscated by Axis commissions, but the cargoes to North Africa have frequently been charged with supply and foodstuffs for Field Marshal Rommel's Libyan army. In supplying the Libyan front the French fleet has done important service to the Axis cause.

Dakar is the main center of the African palm-oil industry, and observers in French West Africa have testified that unusual large quantities of palm oil, capable of feeding the diesel motors of submarines, had been stocked in recent months.

The British have complained that French reconnaissance planes have been constantly revealing the location of Allied convoys in sending uncoded radio messages to the Dakar station.

On the whole, however, it can be stated that Vichy's help to Axis naval forces has so far been rather sporadic and has not been of very large extent. Vichy's complicity has had no major influence on the general trend of naval warfare. Yet, there are serious indications that the situation might change in the near future.

There can be little doubt that month after month Pierre Laval is pushing his country closer to open war against the United Nations. The number of incidents which have occurred between British and Vichy naval and air forces in the Mediterranean Sea has increased in recent weeks.

French naval forces have been concentrated at Toulon and the 26,000-ton battleship Dunkerque which had been seriously damaged at Oran, was recently transferred to the Toulon naval base to undergo repairs.

# Guadalcanal Battle Strategy

*Continued from Page 1*

tance. With the Japanese firmly entrenched on that eastern tip of New Guinea, their flank toward Guadalcanal would have been more solidly protected. In the same way if the Japanese had been able to pin the United Nations down at Port Moresby and ring this forward Allied striking base with functioning airfields at Buna, Salamaua and Lae, Rabaul and Buka might have been in very much better shape than they are at this moment.

In this general strategic layout of the southwest Pacific area fighting in the gloomy alpine folds of Owen Stanley Mountains takes its place. The pressure here is pressure against the flank of the Japanese southward drive. It certainly looks as if absence of an enemy air force in this area is due to the strain which the American toehold is putting on Japan's available bomber and fighter strength. The further General MacArthur's men can go in ejecting the enemy from his beachheads at Buna, Salamaua and Lae, the greater will be the United Nations menace to the heart of Japanese activity at Rabaul. This is why, although the campaign in the New Guinea mountains is small by most standards, it is significant in the picture of the Southwest Pacific war. It is one side of a squeeze, the other side of which is being operated from Tulagi and Guadalcanal.

Today it looks as if United Nations ground troops are successfully pressing the enemy out of his few remaining defensive positions that stand between the Allies and Kokoda. There is every indication that they have overcome supply difficulties and can maintain a greater number of men in this mountainous terrain.

There are indications that the Japanese are fighting delaying actions and giving way only under pressure of weight and numbers. If this were not so and if the Japanese had intended making a formidable stand somewhere in the gap, one would have expected to capture quantities of supplies and ammuntion. It is too early yet to know precisely what enemy plans are; that will only appear after he has been thrust off the high ground and tumbled down the precipitous 5,000 feet to Kokoda below.

Tactically Kokoda is the most important point on the trail to Buna. If Japan gives up its airfield after a desperate struggle, then it might be assumed that it intends writing off its Buna venture.

The importance of all this is that every step forward that the United Nations make in New Guinea is exerting that much more pressure against the whole of the Japanese positions in this part of the Pacific. Guadalcanal cannot be looked at as an isolated incident; no more can the advance through the defiles of the Owen Stanley Mountains. They are interrelated struggles in the early stages of the offensive against Japan's hold around the Australian continent.

# McNutt Urges More Work For Women and Equal Pay

*Continued from Page 1*

agricultural labor situation by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

The first bill, the Agricultural Employment Stabilization bill, would provide for the decasualization and stabilization of the agricultural labor market through public employment exchange operations accompanied by Social Security guarantees of old-age and survivors' insurance and a specially adapted form of unemployment insurance. The latter form of unemployment compensation would be dsigned to meet and minimize underemployment and seasonal or intermittent unemployment.

The second bill, the Agricultural Wage Board bill, would establish a system of agricultural wage boards for the purpose of determining fair wages, as distinct from minimum wages, for the employment of labor in "industrialized agriculture." In wartime, these operations would be co-ordinated with the War Labor Board activities.

The third measure, the Agricultural Labor Standards bill, would extend the benefits of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to employees in "Industrialized agriculture," namely, the right to be paid a certain minimum wage and to work only mximum hours except with overtime.

The fourth bill, called the Labor Recruitment bill, would regulate the operation of private employment agencies, labor contracts, and other forms of private recruiting in the field of industrialized agriculture.

The fifth bill, called the Agricultural Labor Relations bill, would extend the benefits of the National Labor Relations Act to include those individuals employed as farm laborers in industrialized agriculture.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee plans to hear Mr. McNutt testify Wednesday on bills introduced by Senators Lister Hill (D) of Albama, Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, and Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi.

In addition to their five bills, Senators La Follette and Thomas have also introduced a resolution calling for an inquiry by a special committee of the Senate and House on the problem of assisting millions of operators of small, low-income, and submarginal farms to "convert" to war production either as rehabilitated "family farmers" or as trained wage workers on "farm factories."

The farm-labor question is the most immediate to be solved because the farmer has felt competition from both the Army and high-paying war plants at the same time he is being asked to increase food production.

Manpower officials predict that the war industrial manpower problem will also become more serious as Selective Service strives to mobilize a 7,500,000 army before the end of 1943.

### Women in Jobs Bring Citations

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 — The award of citations to five companies for giving war production jobs to women in line with their abilities was announced by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., here Oct. 17.

Companies winning the awards, a feature of National Business Women's Week which is being celebrated throughout the country by the Federation's 76,000 members were the Everett Supercharger department of the General Electric Company, Everett, Mass.; Manning, Maxwell & Moore, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Vultee Aircraft, Vultee Field, Calif.; the Standard Oil Company of San Francisco, and the Republic Drill & Tool Company of Chicago.

Mrs. Eunice Harrison, national education chairman of the Federation, said the companies have developed training programs for women and encouraged their professional education by offering jobs at higher levels.


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# New London to Rise on Ruins of War

### *First blueprints of London of future displayed on walls of Royal Academy in Piccadilly Circus.*

By Peter Lyne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 19 — A transformed and beautiful London rebuilt out of opportunity provided by the bomb devastation of this war has taken shape this week on the walls of the Royal Academy in Piccadilly Circus.

Here on walls customarily adorned by the nation's finest contemporary pictures are today displayed the first blueprints of the London of the future. Prospects opened up by plans of 15 leading British architects include broad vistas disclosing new views of famous landmarks like St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey; new parks and open spaces within easy access of every citizen; slum areas cleared and rebuilt as dignified in their own way as London's West End; smoke-shrouded railroad stations removed to an outer ring with all rail travel within the center of the metropolis confined to underground tracks; wide road arteries and "flyovers" to relieve traffic congestion; new justice done to the graceful sweep of the Thames by the removal of present unsightly warehouses and their replacement by embankment gardens and apartment buildings; and unravelling of such incongruous conglomerations as Covent Gardens, cabbages and opera caused by the fact that London's center of opera is also the center of the vegetable trade.

**New Dignity for Circus**

Among London Landmarks of special world-wide interest which are given new space and dignity in the plans are Piccadilly Circus. The famous statue of Eros remains in the center but with a setting of neat grass lawns separating it from swirling traffic. The present garish hodge-podge of buildings on the north side of the circus gives way to finely proportioned frontage more fitting to the site often called the hub of the British Empire.

A proposed great broad walk with flights of steps leading up from the river to St. Paul's suggested one of the finest new views which would be enjoyed by Londoners of the future.

From a more utilitarian viewpoint special shopping streets free of traffic are proposed as well as covered arcades above the street level in other thoroughfares.

London, it is claimed by this Royal Academy Committee of 15 architects headed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, "is a great noble city which still in spite of much confusion and disfigurement retains many outward signs of its citizens' love of order, proportion and seemliness in their work and lives. The committee have no desire to change its essential character developed through centuries of high ambition and achievement or to impose a monotonous regularity which would be obviously alien to its nature. But they wish it to profit by notable examples of good planning and building which already exist and so give clearer expression to the leading motives of its vast and various activties."

**Remarkable Opportunity**

It is an absorbing subject not only for 8,000,000 Londoners but for Britons and other peoples of the world over. For countless questioners are asking how will Britain's present day planners fare? They have a chance which only occurs but rarely throughout history. Vested interests and lack of administrative courage thwarted Sir Christopher Wren's vast plan of 1670 following the Fire of London. Did Londoners suffer not in vain a far more terrible ordeal of fire and blast in 1940-41? Will a fine and worthy plan succeed this time? people anxiously ask.

Confidence filled the atmosphere of the Royal Academy as Britain's greatest specialists in architecture, town planning, building, and social questions and administration surveyed the blueprints of the new London at a private viewing. There were high dignitaries of St. Paul's Cathedral there, showing not only their interest in the beloved Cathedral being the central theme of the redesigned City area of London but also manifesting the Church of England's quickened interest in practical questions of reconstruction under progressive leadership of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**The Woman's Viewpoint**

There were women experts there, too, bringing a now greatly valued woman's viewpoint to bear on the rebuilding and reordering of the life of the largest city in the British Empire. I had a specially favorable opportunity of discussing plans with members of the Committee, thanks largely to the good offices of A. C. Webb, American artist now resident in Britain, who executed a number of drawings for this exhibition. Mr. Webb designed the special Coronation Supplement of The Christian Science Monitor in 1937.

Among the most widely known names of the Royal Academy Committee are Chairman Sir Edwin Lutyens, architect of government buildings in New Delhi, Sir Charles Dressey, who has already become favorably known for his report just before the war on replanning London, Prof. Patrick Abercrombie, the British Government's recent choice as official planner of the future London, Edward Maufe, Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of the Anglican Liverpool Cathedral and the new Waterloo Bridge over the Thames in London.

**Significant Questions**

Vital questions we discussed were.

1. "How do Royal Academy Committee plans fit in with official Government activities in figuring out the future London?"

2. "What is holding up release of government blueprints?"

3. "Will the government acquire sufficient power and show enough boldness to carry out a real transformation of London worthy of the dreams of its well-wishers?"

The answer to Question 1, I gathered, is although the Government and London County Council have their own experts replanning London, they have shown no resentment of unofficial efforts like that of the Royal Academy. Moreover, the fact that Professor Abercrombie is the Government's choice for official chief planner and at the same time is a member of the Royal Academy Committee suggests closer co-operation than either party seems ready to openly admit.

The answer to Question 2 is that the Government is keeping official blueprints secret pending legislation to curb any manipulation of property values when plans for the future become known. The Government is already committed to the principle that there shall be no profiteering in land values arising from replanning, nor shall private interests be allowed to interfere with planning. There is considerable impatience with the Government for not therefore getting on with the job so the public can get a look at its plans. The reply is issues are so complex it is bound to take time but action is expected soon and may even be accelerated by publication of a sort of rival show, namely the Royal Academy plan.

**Guarded Optimism**

Finally, the answer to the third question—whether authorities will have the power and show necessary initiative to carry out their bold plan. I gathered there is guarded optimism among independent experts. They recognize great barriers in the form of vested interests are to be overcome, genuine difficulties and petty squabblings between different local authorities and the government departments to be settled, and huge sums of money to be provided for building and compensation.

There are no illusions about the task ahead. But there is also no questioning the revolution in the public thought which the war has brought to questions of ordering society for the benefit of the community. As The Times of London said:

"The rein given to private enterprise and individual rights in the 19th century was in many ways justified but it undeniably brought great evils when it touched those things which like the building of cities are in essence not private but communal."

Today it seems British minds are attuned more to imposition of controlled central design if only they are assured it is competently conceived and applied. Responsible persons here seem aware how great is the obligation on themselves, Parliament, press, and the public to see the failure of the Wren Plan is not repeated.

Wide World

**View From St. Paul's Stone Gallery in December, 1940**

**That section of old London in and about Paternoster Row is shown as it appeared with its shells of wrecked buildings after the heavy assault of fire and high-explosive bombs on Dec. 29, nearly two years ago. The domed building is that of Old Bailey, famous Criminal Court, and the four-turreted tower is that of the Church of St. Bartholomew. The picture was taken from St. Paul's Cathedral, which will be the focal point in a beautified London if present plans for the postwar period carry.**

## *Britain Plans Its Postwar Houses*

*Wide World-Associated Press*

LONDON, Oct. 17—How would you like to order your peacetime house now, along with that car or those tires you probably intend to get when they become available?

In Great Britain they're making plans for 4,000,000 houses to be built when the time comes—after the war.

The Ministry of Health says they'll be built along the lines suggested by the people who will live in them.

The Ministry has been collecting ideas from the public to help it decide what type and size are wanted, and how they will be outfitted.

# Davis Praises Canada's Candor In Telling Dieppe Raid Losses

MONTREAL, Oct. 19 (AP)—Praise for the "candor and common sense" with which the severe losses in the Dieppe raid were announced to the Canadian people was expressed today by Elmer Davis, Director of the United States Office of War Information, at a Victory Loan luncheon here.

"A free people wants to know and has a right to know how the battle is going, and will fight all the harder if it realizes how hard it must fight for victory," he said, referring to Defense Minister J. L. Ralston's announcement on Sept. 18 that two-thirds of the Canadian attacking force was lost in the Aug. 19 raid.

"Here in Canada you have lately given us a convincing demonstration of that faith in your handling of the news of the Dieppe raid. The report of your Defense Minister, Mr. Ralston, was a model of candor and common sense. In that operation the casualties were proportionately very heavy. But prompt announcement of those casualties was a proof that your Government had faith in the strength of the Canadian spirit. And that incident set an example which every free peoples in this war should remember and profitably follow."

"In two far-off corners of the world your men and ours have attacked the enemy together, within the past few weeks," Mr. Davis said.

"We are glad that at least a few U. S. Rangers—though they were only a handful—were there when the gallant Canadian battalions stormed the beaches of Dieppe.

"And at Kiska, Canadian and American planes took turns diving through the clouds to blast the Japs out of their hiding places. These are the attacks that appeared in the headlines and they made history, but there are other joint attacks we do not read about. . . . Attacks made by our destroyers and corvettes and armed merchantmen on enemy submarines. . . . The attacks made by our patrol planes which scour miles of empty ocean in search of submarines."

## Famine Relief In Honan Aided By Cut in Taxes

CHUNGKING, Oct. 19 (AP)—In a vast program of relief, to meet a serious famine in Honan province, the Chinese Government has remitted taxes in the area and increased those in richer sections to provide funds for aid.

Loans amounting to $400,000 (in U. S. dollars) have been advanced to help farmers buy seed, and large sums are being allocated for other relief work.

Thousands of Chinese starvation fatalities already are reported and 6,000,000 persons are reported officially to be in the critically affected region which has been a battlefront in the war with Japan.

Reports brought to Chungking by officials of the Government and relief workers said that 18,000,000 have become famine refugees and that roads are clogged from Honan into Shensi and Hupeh Proinces.

The situation was intensified by the necessity of supporting a large military force to hold the present front through the Province against the Japanese. The famine extends into Japanese-held territory, but exact information on conditions there was not available.

The famine was attributed in part to two years of drought conditions, spring frosts and locust and rabbit plagues, but this was coupled with the Japanese invasion of some districts last October causing the abandonment of the rice crop and delay in wheat planting.

## Australian Action Expedites Return Of Supply Vessels

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 19 (AP)—Acting on a United States suggestion for a speed-up in the turnaround of supply ships, the Australian Government set up a special Ministry of Shipping yesterday.

Prime Minister John Curtin announced that John Beasley, Supply Minister, would head the new Ministry with James M. Fraser, Minister of External Territories, serving as his assistant.

Control of shipping, stevedoring and all connected matters were placed under one Minister, Mr. Curtin said, to ensure that every ton of space be used to the best advantage for the United Nations war effort.

The new department will exercise control over every small vessel handling supplies for the Dominion, including routing, cargoes, loading, unloading, dispatch, and wharfage.

## Shipping Order Hits Rum Exported by Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 19 (AP)—Gov. Rexford Guy Tugwell said Oct. 16 that a new Shipping Board order that ships under 1,000 tons as well as larger ones could carry only priority cargoes, threatened the Island's rum industry and its whole economy.

He told a press conference that revenue from rum exports last year totaled $18,000,000, more than half the Government's receipts.

# *Postwar Map Of Europe Is Taking Form*

By Ann Su Cardwell

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Plans for a postwar federation in Central and Eastern Europe have passed beyond the theory-building stage and have progressed to the point where practical details are being worked out.

Representatives of the Governments-in-exile of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece, who first undertook the planning of such a federation early this year, are now concerned with such advanced details as regional production, manpower allocation, distribution of raw materials, and transport, it has been disclosed by Polish sources in New York.

The complete blueprint, when published in its final form, is designed for presentation to the people of Central and Eastern Europe as a carefully worked out program for postwar reconstruction.

The four countries represented on the board are referred to as System AB, into which it is hoped that Austria, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria will in time enter, since they are considered properly a part of this unit. All are rich in natural resources and comprise extensive territories. Together they have a total population of about 106,000,000 persons.

**Politics Not Motive**

The Central and Eastern European Planning Board, as the present group is called, is not politically motivated. It concerns itself only with the economic and social life of the regions involved and not with boundaries. It does, however, look forward to regional federation, considering this necessary if economic problems are to be solved successfully.

Four committees—Foreign Trade and Finance, Relief, Agriculture, and Industry—of nine members each working in co-operation with subcommittees under their direction, carry on research. The chairman of the Industrial Committee, as well as chairman of the Polish national group, is Prof. Stephen de Ropp, now Director of the Polish Information Center in New York City, formerly Professor of Economics in the University of Poznan. Professor de Ropp is known as one of the leading economists of prewar Europe and is looked upon as an outstanding authority on postwar reconstruction.

Professor de Ropp has submitted a plan in which he outlines the problems in the industrial field of the regions under consideration and indicates the method of approach. He calls attention to the fact that the lands of Eastern and Central Europe are mistakenly referred to as agricultural in character; "under-industrialized" would be more accurate. Each of these countries, it is explained, has terrain which cannot properly be called agricultural, certain ones having relatively little productive land.

**Agricultural Survey**

Hence, the first objective of the experts studying this problem must be to find out how much of these regions can be given to intensified agriculture and how many people such occupation will support. Obviously the remainder of the population, if it does not emigrate, must be absorbed by industry.

The percentage of the population used in transport, administration, and education, is not taken into consideration, the number being relatively small when compared with the agricultural and industrial groups. It is noted also that their support comes from the two large groups.

The next stop is to discover the types of industry suited to the various regions. Professor de Ropp sees these as two kinds. There will be mass production of essentials, making them cheap enough for the agricultural worker's purse, thus raising the rural living standards to approximate those of the cities. But there will also be individual artisans' shops, which are the product of high industrial culture and "indispensable to the progress of initiative, taste and intellectual accomplishment." Furthermore, without these the character of a people tends to weaken and the nation is the loser.

With this data in hand, the committees will begin the study of regional distribution, which includes the inter-related problems of production, manpower, raw materials, and transport. The final problem for the experts to handle is that having to do with the finance, that is, the ability of each country in the group to finance its reconstruction, and the application of the lend-lease method to raw materials, machinery and tools, and transport.

**Three Operational Phases**

When the information roughly indicated above has been collected and put in order, the states of Central and Eastern Europe will have a working aproximation of what a regional arrangement would mean to them economically. It will also be a plan that is acceptable to their representatives who themselves have prepared it. The execution of such a plan as the Planning Board foresees would logically fall into three phases—that of Industrial Rehabilitation, of Equalization of Wealth and the Relief of Depressed Areas, and of Equalization of Living Standards within national areas.

A new revised atlas of Central and Eastern Europe, on which will be indicated in detail resources and production of every kind and their quantity and quality, and the approximate manpower of each locality, is to be published in a few weeks. The data has all been assembled. This has been an exacting piece of work but it will be of inestimable value when the actual planning for reconstruction gets under way. This is the first of several maps which are to accompany the various studies.

# Churchill Warns of New Air Raids

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned the British people yesterday that German air action against the British Isles this winter "may be heavy and menacing enough to call for everything that civil defense can produce to defeat it."

His statement was considerably less optimistic in tone than his observation in his address at Edinburgh Oct. 10, that the Germans possibly would attempt "a very small return" in retaliation for the battering given the Reich by the RAF.

The Prime Minister's warning was read by the Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, Mr. Herbert Morrison, in the course of an address to 6,000 civil defense workers.

**German Forces Regrouped**

The word of caution came after receipt of reports from the continent which told of the regrouping of the German air force by Reichsmarshal Göring for the primary purpose of meeting bold daylight sallies by heavily-gunned American and British bombers.

But the possibility remained that such re-grouping might also increase the effectiveness of the Nazi air force for bombing of Great Britain.

"Undoubtedly, the allies are overtaking the Germans in air power," the Prime Minister's statement said. "But none of us must rest upon his laurels or remain unthinkingly content with the methods of 1940-41.

"We cannot know with certainty the total weight of the attack which the Germans may be able or may decide to bring to bear upon any particular city.

"It may well be heavy and menacing enough to call for everything civil defense can produce in order to defeat it. It is our duty to be prepared every day and at all points. This is an assumption which nation interest demands we make."

Mr. Morrison gave emphasis to the Prime Minister's warning, and said that the RAF's successful tactics might lead to changes in the German method of attack.

**Tactical "Gambler" Hit**

"We may have to face fresh kinds of assault, bringing unfamiliar problems and calling for renewed displays of initiative and power to improvise," he said.

He added that the British must avoid being "stampeded by any panicky theorizing into needless tactical gambles," because there is no assurance that Britain can count on the German attack following the 1940-41 pattern, or the form of the RAF raids on the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Morrison seemed to take cognizance of recent warnings of some air experts that the Germans might adopt the RAF's "saturation" tactics this winter.

These experts suggested that if such raids started defense should be limited to buildings essential to carrying out the war effort, and that citizens should not be exposed to danger to preserve buildings not vitally essential.


# An Open Letter to the Editors of Life:

In the October 12 issue of your magazine you address an open letter to the people of England. In it you say, "We assure you that we do speak in this instance, for a large portion of our 134,000,000 fellow citizens."

We write as some of those 134,000,000 for whom you assuredly do not speak.

Your letter is unfortunate. Whatever the merit of its argument, there is no excuse for the harshness of its tone. It is ungenerous. These are people fighting for their lives. They have borne the awful brunt of the onslaught against our common cause, and have staked their all in their defense and ours, to gain the precious time we needed to help ourselves and them.

**Your letter states:**

"We Americans may have some disagreement among ourselves as to what we are fighting for, but one thing we are sure we are *not* fighting for is to hold the British Empire together. We don't like to put the matter so bluntly, but we don't want you to have any illusions. If your strategists are planning a war to hold the British Empire together they will sooner or later find themselves strategizing all alone. Take this unhappy matter of the 'second' front. In a war to hold the Empire together a second front might not be so important at this time. But in a war to assure victory for the United Nations —which means us and Brazil and Costa Rica and Russia and China and all the other people who want to be free—it does seem to be most dreadfully urgent. At any rate, before he left on his present trip, Wendell Willkie had refused to commit himself on the second front. But after he had traveled through the Middle East and talked to Josef Stalin, the urgency, and presumably the feasibility, of it were so apparent to him that he did commit himself and even urged us to 'prod' our experts. From a United Nations standpoint it begins to look as if there should have been a second front long ago.

"So here is one concrete concession that we demand of you, as partners in battle. Quit fighting a war to hold the Empire together and join with us and Russia and your other allies to fight a war to win by whatever strategy is best for all of us. After victory has been won, then the British people can decide what to do about the Empire (for you may be sure we don't want it). But if you cling to the Empire at the expense of a United Nations victory you will lose the war. Because you will lose us."

If we understand all this correctly, it says that failure to open a "second front" is evidence that England's strategy is to hold the British Empire together, not to assure victory for the United Nations; and unless the people of England will agree to fight this war as Wendell Willkie and the Editors of LIFE see it, the United States will withdraw from the war.

You also offer the fact that after he had traveled through the Middle East and talked to Josef Stalin, Wendell Willkie committed himself on the second front because "the urgency *and presumably the feasibility* of it were so apparent to him."

Wendell Willkie is not qualified to make the greatest military decision in the world's history. The people of the United States, and the people of England, and the people of all our other allies know that this momentous decision will be made, as it can only be made, by the men who have the responsibility and the facts. If these men are not competent to make it, we have none who are. Neither Mr. Willkie nor the Editors of LIFE are more eager for a second front than they.

**Your letter states:**

"But you can't understand us at all unless you realize how much *principles* mean to us. We fought you on principles in the first place. Once in our history we killed 500,000 of our own sons to establish the principle of freedom for the black man."

Gentlemen of Life Magazine, you seem to forget that the people of England abolished human slavery in their Empire a quarter of a century before we did, and they did not require a war among themselves to do it. They believed in the *principle* of human freedom just as we did. But Abraham Lincoln's version of this matter is somewhat different from yours. On August 22, 1862, he wrote:

"My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. . . . I have here stated my purpose according to my views of official duty, and I intend no modifications of my oft expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free."

No man abhorred slavery more than Lincoln did, but for him it was a matter secondary to saving the Union. Perhaps there are among us men with something of Lincoln's vision who can see that the shortcomings and misfortunes of British Colonial policy may be secondary to saving "Government by the people" where it already exists. Perhaps their vision will show them too what must already be clear to the people of England;—that without a liberalized twentieth century colonial policy, they cannot hold their Empire together.

Gentlemen of Life Magazine, when you speak of the withdrawal of the United States from this war, you do not speak for 134,000,000 Americans, and you do not speak for those among us who have many differences with the Roosevelt Administration. You speak only for yourselves, and you bring unspeakable discouragement to the people in the occupied countries.

For we are their beacon and their hope.

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# Trial of War Criminals: When and How; Germans Zealous on 'Rights' in Canada

By Eaton Maxwell
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Oct. 19—The demand made by Russia for the immediate trial of Rudolf Hess, and United Nations preparations for action against war criminals have served to focus attention on the efficiency of German espionage on this side of the Atlantic.

Occasionally some minor inconvenience, some meaningless breach of the Internation Convention governing the treatment of prisoners, has been made by Canadian authorities who have large numbers of Nazis in Canada in widely distributed camps. No sooner has this been done than often in the shortest possible time the German Government managed to get wind of it and then has followed an exasperating "eye for an eye" duel, with the Germans punishing Canadians or British prisoners with twice or more the severity of the alleged Canadian breach.

How do the Germans find out so quickly? How do they get the facts sometimes even before the Canadian authorities are conscious of a slip? The Department of External Affairs would like to know. So would the Military Intelligence and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. But they probably really know and pretend not to.

In Government circles they have many stories to tell about the sensitive nose the Nazis have for the slightest breach of their "rights" under the Prisoners of War Convention.

**Berlin Hears Quickly**

When some time ago a group of German officers was moved to a fine old fortress converted into a very pleasant riverside internment camp, within a few days Berlin notified the Canadian Government, throught the Swiss Minister, that a certain number of Canadian officers would be shut up in a real fortress in retaliation for the "violation" of international agreements which provide against the confinement of prisoners of war in fortresses.

Now the Canadian Government actually moved these officers as a special consideration, in order to give them more spacious quarters and to let them have an establishment befitting their rank. The "Fortress" was a 200-year-old battlement that had been converted into something midway between a sanitorium and a club. But the German Government got word of "Fortress' and it took several months of the most detailed and drawn-out negotiations to get the German Government to release the Canadians from their fortress-in-fact, with the Canadian Government finding some new and equally comfortable non-"fortress" quarters for its German officers.

**Triple Retaliation**

What gives Foreign Office officials here especial concern in these problems is that the Germans retaliate two and three-fold for the most harmless infractions of international agreements. And they take it out on prisoners who must then wait until the slow process of communication between enemies makes it possible to adjust the dispute. The punctiliousness with which the Germans use international law when it serves their purpose has been known to every Foreign Office since Bismarck's day.

Apart from the annoyance of having these small and unintended errors reach Nazi ears almost overnight, the Canadian Government is not finding the chore of guarding some thousands of young and able-bodied Nazis as difficult as many thought it would be.

What is surprising to many Canadian officials, however, is the persistent surliness and arrogance of many of these prisoners even after their confinement under good conditions for a year and even more. People who have visited the camps report that many of these prisoners are as confident of ultimate Nazi victory as they were when they arrived.

## Hull Says Hess Case Concerns Britain More

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Oct. 19

Secretary of State Cordell Hull declined comment today on Russian demands for prompt trial and punishment of Rudolf Hess, the German leader who landed by parachute in England last year, except to say that the matter primarily concerned Great Britain rather than this Government.

The Secretary was asked at his press conference for comment on the renewed Soviet demands, and after turning the matter aside was asked a more general question about the feasibility of trying Axis culprits during the war.

He replied that that matter was only one phase of a complex of related problems which was hardly practicable to discuss piecemeal at this time.

## Youth Enlistments Treble Since 'Chat'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 — Since President Roosevelt's appeal in his Oct. 12 Fireside Chat for "a young man's army," enlistments by youths 18 and 19 years old at the recruiting center in Grand Central Palace have increased 200 per cent, Capt. George E. Barker, Public Relations Officer at the Center, announced yesterday. Captain Barker held that the increase in enlistments would continue, but said figures could not be furnished for military reasons.

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Ames T. Brown, State Adjutant General, speaking at a rally in Albany Oct. 17, urged young men of 18 and 19 to volunteer and thereby choose which arm of the service they wished to enter.

"Historically speaking, 18 as the beginning age for military service in this country is older than our Government," General Brown declared. "From the time of the first settlements which became colonies, and, in turn, formed the United States of America, a boy became a man when he reached 18.

"From that day he had the legal obligation of sharing the defense against the Indians and participating as a soldier in the colonial wars. The man who says that 18 years is too young for the American soldier forgets his early American history."

## Fair Trial Pledged Mississippi Negro

HAZELHURST, Miss., Oct. 19 (AP)—Deputies, highway patrolmen and state guardsmen of Mississippi, where three Negroes have been lynched in the past week, today continued search for an accused Negro slayer to give him, in the words of the Governor, "the benefit of a fair and impartial trial."

Two companies of the State Guard were sent by Gov. Paul B. Johnson to augment the 100 armed officers and deputized citizens who yesterday were combing Copiah County in search of John A. Catchings, wanted in connection with the slaying of Chief Deputy John M. Box.

"I believe there are enough troops to handle the situation that might arise," the Governor said in Jackson. "I'm doing everything I can to locate that Negro murderer and to see that he is protected after capture and placed in a safe jail and given the benefit of a fair and impartial trial as would be given to any Negro charged with murder."

Deputy Sheriff Robert T. Picking said that the Negro shot Deputy Box when the two officers tried to arrest the Negro Saturday on an illicit liquor charge.

Last week, two 14-year-old Negroes who had pleaded guilty to a charge of attempted assault of a white girl were lynched, and shortly afterward a mob killed a Negro convicted of slaying a white farmer.

## Danish King Is Hurt By Fall From Horse

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Reuters reported today a broadcast by the Vichy Radio that King Christian X of Denmark had been injured by a fall from his horse. The Berlin Radio relayed a Stockholm dispatch quoting the King's physicians as saying his injuries were not serious although he was now confined to his bed.

The Berlin Radio said the monarch was taking his habitual morning ride when his horse shied for some unknown reason a short distance from the Royal Palace.


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By E. Berg Holt
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 19—Even though all three great powers the United States, Russia, and Britain, have now come forward with concrete proposals for action against war criminals it still remains to be decided what war crimes are and how and by whom they will be tried and punished.

This presumably will be the first task which will confront a fact-finding commission, the composition of which is expected to be announced very soon.

A British Foreign Office commentator said steps to set up the commission would proceed on the basis of consultations among the United Nations.

It is believed the question what are crimes will be considered primarily in light of the Geneva and Hague conventions which specifically forbid a number of acts perpetrated by the Germans in the course of this war.

**Crimes Under Ordinary Law**

There is also in existence a list drafted after the last war of acts expressly forbidden or unsanctioned by custom, such as abuse of flags of truce and improper employment or treatment of prisoners of war.

In addition to these two classes there are numerous categories which are crimes against ordinary law, for example, murder, rape, abduction, arson, and theft. Most of these being extraditable offenses will presumably not be regarded as war crimes, thus obviating difficulties which might arise if wanted criminals take refuge in neutral territory when the war ends.

It is recalled in this connection that the Kaiser after he had escaped to Holland was accused in the Versailles Treaty of a "supreme offense against international morality and sanctity of treaties."

It would have been a breach of Dutch municipal law if he had been surrendered to the Allies on such charge, whereas if he had simply been charged with murder, the Netherlands Government would have had no alternative but hand him over for trial.

The other question, how and by whom war criminals shall be tried and punished raises even more intricate problems. Many experts here hold that there should be a United Nations court. Others point to [and agree with] President Roosevelt's statement last summer that criminals be tried in the countries where the crimes have been committed. This indicates that it is intended to deal with them in national courts.

The latter procedure would not perhaps give rise to many difficulties if a treason trial is by military courts, but if the courts are ordinary civil ones, wide divergencies of sentences prescribed by national legislation might make uniform punishment impossible. It already has been mentioned, for example, that the Dutch have abolished capital punishment.

After the last war the question of war crimes wasn't taken up until five days before the Armistice when a technical commission was appointed to investigate the matter. Ultimately four sections were included in the Versailles Treaty [227 to 230] as a result of which a list of about 900 names was prepared.

When however the Allies demanded their surrender, the German Government pleaded to be allowed to try them before the Supreme Court at Leipzig. The request was granted, but only 45 persons were ever brought to trial and of these less than a dozen were convicted. Some cases weren't heard until three or four years after the Armistice was signed.

This time the question of war crimes certainly has been approached earlier than five days before an armistice and decision to include provision for surrender of war criminals in armistice terms is generally welcomed as calculated to prevent delays in bringing them to justice.

**Machinery of Procedure**

But it still remains to agree on machinery both for the trial of those accused and the punishment of those found guilty. Clearly it will be impossible to impose a uniform death sentence on all those who, in the words of the St. James's Palace resolution of January, "ordered, perpetrated or participated" in the crimes in question.

Another angle which from a legal standpoint is perhaps better described as a tangle and still definitely unraveled, is what is to be done about those who are accused of crimes in more than one country, or of ordering acts, say in Germany, which are committed, say in Poland, or Yugoslavia.

For this reason there are some who advocate trials before international as well as national courts. The international court, they suggest, should try cases of especial gravity, or where there is any uncertainty about jurisdiction, and should also be given competence to hear cases referred to it by national courts.

Whatever course is adopted it seems generally agreed that either legislation or some new international treaty will need be negotiated in order to establish valid tribunals, trials, and sentences.

## *Here's a Notice For Axis Investors*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Treasury has reduced from $250 to $50 the amount of currency which may be brought into the United States by persons entering from any place other than Mexico, Great Britain, Bermuda, Canada and Newfoundland after Oct. 31.

The Treasury said that the ruling "constitutes a tightening of the controls aimed at preventing the disposition in this country of currency looted by the Axis."

## *Money for the Chinese*

Wide World

**Chinese Bills Printed in the United States**

Nancy Posey shown checking Chinese money printed in Los Angeles. Recently President Roosevelt expressed admiration for the way China has handled financial problems incident to the war in a letter to Chinese Finance Minister H. H. Kung.

# Further Evidence in Europe Of a Rising Tide of Unrest

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—From all over Europe today came further evidence of a rising tide of unrest as the Germans intensified their efforts to recruit manpower for their war industries.

The situation remained especially acute in France, while in Norway the reported arrest of all Americans was plainly indicative of increased German apprehension over the possibility of a United Nations invasion.

In Unoccupied France 500 Gestapo agents were said to have been assigned to the task of rounding up workers to be sent to the Reich.

The Fighting French news agency said the Vichy Government, unsuccessful in its efforts to recruit enough workers to satisfy German demands, had agreed to naturalize the secret police agents to facilitate their work.

**Co-operate With Gestapo**

Pierre Laval's Legionnaires and members of the pro-Nazi French Popular Front of Jacques Doriot will co-operate with the Gestapo men, who will operate in small flying squads, the agency declared.

This reported move coincided with an anouncement by the Paris Radio that registration of all men between 18 and 50 for forced labor would begin today in the Unoccupied zone under a decree issued by the Vichy Government on Sept. 19. Women between the ages of 21 and 35 also are subject to call "to effect all labors which the Government may judge useful in the higher interests of the nation."

The Vichy Radio broadcast a warning to Frenchmen declaring it was their duty to answer German calls for manpower in order to avoid "fresh painful military action and avert new catastrophies."

**Laval Back in Vichy**

M. Laval himself, was reported back in Vichy after an urgent week-end conference with German officials in Paris concerning disorders which broke out last week at Lyon, Chambéry, Annecy and Amberieu as a result of his efforts to sell his countrymen into bondage.

Fighting French sources said M. Laval's efforts to comply with German demands would only provoke fresh violence.

A Vichy announcement said one Frenchman had been executed by a firing squad at Lyon Saturday for "an attack against the external security of the state" but did not make clear whether there was any connection between the execution and last week's disorders.

The Fighting French fanned the growing discontent in France by a direct appeal over the week end to the people of the "France occupied by Vichy" as well as those of the German-occupied zone, to offer organized resistance against attempts of "The Vichy Gang" to supply French workers for Nazi war industry.

The appeal, made in French language broadcasts of the British Radio, urged the French Empire and the French fleet "to throw all their power into the balance of victory."

**Call for Sabotage**

It called especially for a campaign of sabotage in all possible forms.

Meanwhile reports from Sweden said the Americans in Norway were being arrested on orders of the German occupation authorities.

One report indicative of the Germans' concern over a possible Allied invasion of Norway was a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm which said that the Nazi authorities had put into effect a new measure providing that all ships entering or leaving the port of Stavanger be subject to "very strict control."

Stavanger is the principal port on Norway's southwest coast, almost directly east across the North Sea from Northern Scotland. It is about 300 miles from Aberdeen to Stavanger.

Mutinies, desertions, suicides and general lowering of morale are on the increase among the 200,000 German troops of occupation in Norway, the Norwegian Government In Exile was informed in fresh reports brought out of the homeland.

**Mutineers**

Two large concentration camps were reported opened for mutineers along the Finnish frontier and at least 1,400 Nazis were said to be confined in one of them.

One authoritative account said that 1,000 German soldiers stationed north of Kirkenes rebelled against an order for them to go to Russia and that one out of every ten was ordered executed. The order had to be countermanded, this report went on, because Nazi firing squads refused to shoot the men and the rebels were sent to concentration camps instead.

In Holland the Germans were reported to have executed 15 more Dutchmen for recent acts of sabotage and were said to be speeding a mass evacuation of the population from coastal areas where invasion defenses are being strengthened.

**Holland Warned**

The Netherlands Government in Exile told the home folks by Radio last night that the Allies intend to disorganize the German transport system in Holland by smashing at railway yards and canal shipping with airplanes.

Dutch railway workers were cautioned to stop work immediately when the alarms sound and civilians were advised not to use trains in the evening hours.

From the Vichy Radio came a report that Karl Hermann Krank, German Secretary of State for Bohemia and Moravia, had ordered the relatives of "all Czech agitators who have taken refuge in London" be sent to concentration camps. Herr Frank warned the Czechs that wholesale executions have not wiped out the "debt" they owe as a result of the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo chieftian.

This ominous statement was followed by a Reuters dispatch from Zurich reporting that seven more Czechs had been executed at Prague for possession of hunting rifles, trading on the black market, high treason and communist activities.

## Croat Quisling's Office Is Bombed

*By the Associated Press*

London, Oct. 19

A Reuters dispatch from Zurich today quoted reliable sources as saying that an attempt had been made on the life of Dr. Ante Pavelitch, head of the Axis-sponsored regime in Croatia, on Sept. 29 near Zagreb.

The assassin, the dispatch said, planted a time bomb near the entrance to Dr. Pavelitch's office at about the time he planned to depart. Dr. Pavelitch, however, apparently was warned in advance and escaped, but six of his guards were seriously injured.

Mass arrests by the Gestapo followed immediately. The Germans claimed they had located the man who planted the bomb, according to these advices.

Reports filtering out of Croatia last week said followers of Dr. Vladko Matchek, leader of the powerful Peasant Party, were in revolt against Dr. Pavelitch's regime.

## 'Three-State Crime Wave' Is Captured in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Irwin Kadens, termed a "three-state crime wave" by J. Edgar Hoover, was captured Oct. 16, police reported, when he attempted to hold up a currency exchange on the West Side.

The operator of the exchange called police who arrested Mr. Kadens.

# Biddle Urges Stiffening Of Sabotage Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Attorney General Biddle has asked Congress for legislation to impose the capital penalty for sabotage or for harboring an enemy in wartime.

The suggested bill, which would be entitled the War Security Act, was outlined in letters to Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House and Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Mr. Biddle has been working for months on loopholes in existing law which he said were disclosed by the case of the eight Nazi saboteurs who landed from U-boats.

In general the legislation would:

1. Provide up to capital penalty for committing, or attempting, conspiring or preparing to commit sabotage, espionage or other hostile acts, or for harboring agents or members of the armed forces of an enemy nation engaged in such hostile acts. If a corporation was involved, it could be fined $100,000.

2. Make it a duty, under penality of 10 years in prison and $10,000 fine, to report any information about such activities to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

3. Increase penalties for persons apprehended before they commit sabotage for which they had planned or prepared. At present the penalty is two years and $10,000 fine, whereas persons arrested afte ra hostile act can be sentenced to 30 years.

4. Broaden the harboring law, which now is limited to prosecution of persons who harbor spies. Mr. Biddle explained that under present law a harborer of a known saboteur "cannot be reached at all."

5. Expand sabotage definitions to cover such acts, when done to aid the enemy, as removing or hiding a vital part of a machine, or regulating a machine so that it will not operate properly.

6. Bring within the scope of laws covering internal security the killing or injuring of a person as a part of a plot to aid the enemy. Such an act now is a violation only of state law.

7. Give prosecutions under the War Security Act precedence over all other cases in court. Another provision to avoid delay would permit the court to defer until the end of the trial all motions and pleas which might be used to gain time. Provision would be made also that no error would be ground for upsetting a conviction unless it caused "substantial prejudice to the accused."

8. Provide that the judge could take steps to prevent disclosure outside the courtroom of evidence which might give information to the enemy.

## O'Connor Will Boss Northernmost U. S. Service Command

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory, Oct. 19 (AP)—Brig. Gen. James A. O'Connor has arrived here, on the upper reaches of the Yukon River, to head the northernmost service command ever established by the United States Army.

He is organizing the Northwest Service Command, which will direct and co-ordinate the supplying of the American Army in Alaska and the vital North Pacific area.

Under his command is the Alaskan Highway and other roads, railways, inland water routes and pipe lines of the region. He supervised construction on the Alaskan Highway's southern sector from headquarters at Fort St. John, B. C

Gen. O'Connor's army career has taken him around the globe. He was in charge of the tunneling at Corregidor when that Fortress was built in the Philippines, and he has supervised engineer developments in many of the States.

## *A-Resting Willkie Plans for Haircut*

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Oct. 19 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie came back to Rushville, where he established his 1940 Republican Presidential headquarters, Oct. 16, to join his family and rest from his globe-girdling trip for President Roosevelt.

Seated in a porch swing at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Phil Wilk, he said of the coming week:

"I'm going to rest. I'll go out to the farm and look at the stock and talk to the men. And I'm going to get a haircut—the last one I had was in Cairo, Egypt."

The President's one-time political opponent owns considerable farm land in Rush County and other property in Rushville.

Mrs. Willkie and their son, Philip, on leave from the Navy, met Mr. Willkie's train at Richmond, Ind., when he arrived from New York and motored here.

## No Misconduct by Editor In Telling About President

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 19 (AP)—W. N. Mahlum, editor of the Aero Mechanic, which at the time headlined President Roosevelt's secret visit to Seattle, has been absolved of "misconduct" in operating the Weekly Union Journal by a vote of 199 to 108 in the Local 751-A of the American Federation of Labor aeronautical industrial lodge.

The vote was on the demand of Clifford A. Stone, member of the union's editorial board and former editor of the paper, that Mr. Mahlum be discharged. Mr. Mahlum was employed by the union six months ago at a salary of $350 monthly.

The edition of the Aero Mechanic telling about the President's visit was lifted from the mails by Secret Service agents.

# Allied Raids Intensified By Day Attacks on Nazis

By R. Maillard Stead
*Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 19—Significant intensification of daylight bombing on Germany, a job it was generally expected would be left to American Flying Fortresses, is seen to be promised by Saturday's proof at Le Creusot that British Lancasters are able to do by speed and surprise what American Fortresses and Liberators have done so successfully by firepower and armoring. That is to attack specific targets, hit them accurately, and return home with negligible loss.

At dusk Saturday 94 unescorted Lancasters streaked 380 miles to Le Creusot at little more than rooftop height, dropped some 700 tons of bombs on the Schneider works in seven minutes from 5,000 feet, speeded home at more than 300 miles an hour, losing only one plane—believed hit by the debris of a transformer station blown up from 500 feet.

This was the heaviest daylight air raid ever launched on Western Europe, the previous biggest being the American attack 10 days earlier. Then 115 American bombers, escorted by 500 Allied fighters, gave a heavy hammering to installation at Lille, shot down 48 enemy interceptors, damaged many more, and lost only four aircraft themselves.

**Guns of Greater Power**

The normal operational height of Fortresses and Liberators in Europe is around 30,000 feet, and the superior effective range of their half-inch guns enabled them to outshoot such Nazi fighters as penetrated the raiders' heavy screen of accompanying fighters.

Lancasters would not have been expected to do that with their Browning guns which have an effective range of only 250 yards against the half-inchers' 600 yards.

It is noteworthy that Saturday they met no opposition from enemy fighters. Three reasons are adduced to amount for this fact—complete surprise of the low-level arrival of British bombers far below fighter, scouting, and battling height, limitation of the Nazis' fighter resources in Western Europe as a whole, and consequent reluctance to risk further heavy casualties in another mixup with United Nations bombers.

**No Point in Comparisons**

There is no particular point in contrasting the methods or weighing relative merits of successful British and American daylight attacks. But the two together, coupled with staple British raiding of Germany and occupied territories at night, is held to portend an increased rate of destruction of specific military targets that makes a significant corollary to increased pace of preparations here for launching a land offensive in Western Europe.

British superiority in regard to bombloads and speed, American superiority in armor and armament, are complementary in developing a daylight air attack that will strike deeper and deeper into Germany, stretching beyond the range of fighter escort as the Luftwaffe fighters themselves are increasingly taxed.

With rapier thrusts from "mosquito" planes that struck so unexpectedly at Gestapo headquarters in Oslo recently, with heavy surprise blows such as the Lancasters can deliver, and with American bombers' capacity to fly around at relatively slow speed and shoot it out with Nazi fighters, the United Nations are seen as about to impose on the Luftwaffe fighters a strain far greater that the RAF was ever called on to bear, even during the days of the Battle of Britain and the nights of the bitterest blitzes.

**Challenged by Bombers**

Hitherto the main argument in favor of night bombing has been the prohibitive casualties assumed to be inevitable in daylight, owing to the fighter planes' domination of the sky.

For the first time bombers are now challenging this domination in various ways, and the latest spectacular British-American daylight successes are viewed by some as a first hint of the new era that is about to open in air warfare.

A limiting factor in the plan Americans favor for bombing Germany in daylight with planes that can outfight fighters is the infrequent occurrence in Western Europe of days favorable for altitude precision bombing.

The alternative to waiting for such days it to operate at lower levels unjustified by bombers' speed and the big hazards of ground defenses.

But such days can be waited for with equanimity if considered as part of a comprehensive plan of nonstop attack that sends RAF heavy bombers in at night whenever possible, and profits to the full in daytime by Britisn bombers' ability to strike heavy surprise blows when conditions are more favorable to these than to American methods.

# Henderson Acts to Halt Rent-Control Evasions

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Striking at real-estate profiteers, Price Administrator Leon Henderson today issued regulations rigidly controlling evictions of tenants threatened by forced sales.

Beginning Oct. 20, a home purchaser cannot obtain the right to occupy the property until he has paid one third of the purchase price and until three months have passed.

Mr. Henderson said the regulations would "go a long way toward stopping 'phony' sales of houses to evade legal rent control," a practice that has become "widespread" in defense housing areas.

The new regulations are immediately effective in 190 defense rental areas where the Federal Government has control at present, will go into effect in 96 more on Nov. 1, and ultimately cover the entire country early in December.

Describing the practice of forced sales as "outrageous" and comparable to loan sharkery, Mr. Henderson read a typical letter from a landlord to a war worker.

"Dear friend," it said:

"The house you occupy as a tenant is for sale. We as agents are satisfied to have you remain in the property as a tenant. However, there is a very keen housing shortage in ——— today with the result that thousands of buyers are purchasing homes for themselves. Your position as a tenant, therefore, is insecure because there is no way of telling how soon your home will be sold . . . If your house is sold to a home buyer who desires to occupy the house for his home, you will be served with a notice to vacate . . . For your own protection and welfare, we emphatically urge and advise you to buy the house which you now occupy before it is too late."

**Removes Threat**

The three-months eviction restriction, Mr. Henderson explained, will remove the imminent threat of eviction, give a war worker time to look for other quarters, and at the same time not hamper legitimate sales.

In each case a landlord must obtain a certificate from his area rent director showing that he has complied with the one-third down payment. Money borrowed to make this one-third payment will not be considered as satisfying this requirement, Mr. Henderson ruled.

In certain cases of "special hardship, particularly hardship to the seller, a certificate of eviction will be issued waiving the one-third down payment and the three-months waiting period.

The controls will not apply in the case of sales for investment purposes or to sale of his own home by the owner, Mr. Henderson said.

Maximum penalty for violations of the Office of Price Administration rules is $5,000 fine and two years in prison.

Pointing out that forced home ownership is not desirable for the country, Mr. Henderson said that in many cases the losses taken on such purchases would "outweigh anything the worker will make in his war job."

Much more important than home ownership at the present time, Mr. Henderson said, is the peace of mind of the war worker. "Eliminating the apprehension of immediate eviction will make it possible for a worker to maximize his contribution to the war," he declared.

## Women's Group To Aid Workers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 — Miss Kathryn Starbuck, Secretary of Skidmore College, has been named to head a commission of women leaders of labor, management, education, and civic affairs to advise Frieda S. Miller, State Industrial Commissioner, on the problems of women in industry, it was announced today.

The purpose of the Commission will be to recommend necessary changes in legislation protecting working women during the war, and setting, at least generally, peacetime standards for the post-war era.

"The shift in the employment status of women, its consequence for their personal lives, their families, the organization of industry, are just begnning to realize," Miss Miller said. "The demands war production is making on working women are likely to have far-reaching effects for the future industrial, economic, and social relationships of our State."

Among members of the Commission are Mrs. Dorothy J. Bellanca, Vice-President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Miss Mary E. Dreier, member of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association; Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Director of Personnel and Labor Relations, Todd Shipyards Corporation; Miss Pauline Mandigo, President of the Phoenix News Publicity Bureau; Mrs. Ogden Reid, Vice-President of the New York Herald Tribune; Mrs. Harry C. Webb, Vice-President of the New York League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Emily B. Weber of New York.

## Agriculture Demands Equality on Priorities

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 19 (AP)—A demand that agriculture be given priorities co-equal and co-ordinate with the arms and shipbuilding program as to manpower, machinery and fertilizers was made in a resolution adopted by the National Reclamation Association.

The resolution also urged that supplementary water projects, as well as new projects, for which expensive headworks are in place, be supplied with money, men and materials for their rapid completion, both as a wartime measure and to help cushion postwar repercussion.

# U. S. Is Warned Its Planes Have Tough Battle Ahead

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—American warplanes, already blasting at the Axis on a half dozen major fronts, are certain to meet some enemy planes which are just as good, the Office of War Information warned today.

In the most careful, authoritative report available on American aircraft, the OWI told the American people that "the best the public can expect, and the best it will get, is that on average the equipment of the Allied Air Forces shall be superior to the equipment of the enemy."

Simultaneously, however, the OWI detailed the important work being done by the Army and Navy Ferry Command in bringing to America tons of vital raw materials without which war production would be seriously handicapped.

These raw materials are flown from almost all continents and from a large number of countries and occupy the space taken up on the way out by American war goods. To date, not a single pound of cargo has been lost in this crucial service.

**Even Bristles and Beetles**

Among these aerial shipments have been tons of block mica from India; bristles, silk, tungsten and tin from China; platinum from Persia, balsa wood from Central Liberia for planting in the Western Hemisphere. The OWI reveals that the planes have even carried a special type of beetle from the Fiji Islands to Honduras in order to combat a weevil threatening Honduran hemp plantations.

Although stating that certain American planes now under development carry "sensational promise of battle performance" the OWI pointed out that the United States has barely met Germany's highly-trained Luftwaffe and that it had done little more than begin the task of beating Japan in the air.

"In this war, the United States has just begun to fight. In the months to come battles may be lost and crushing defeats may be suffered. It seems certain that as our offensive activity is stepped up, casualties will increase and the losses in aircraft will rise with the speed of our participation.

The OWI also declared that "when we meet reversals and the pull to victory seems to grow long and hard, Americans will do well if they indulge to the full their genius for critical self-analysis."

**Must Hit Middle Ground**

The report said that the truth about American planes lies between the two extremes of believing American planes are the best in the world and believing British, German and Japanese planes are superior.

Observers here believe that the report, which was under preparation for nearly a month, shatters hope and predictions that absolute allied aerial superiority in all types of planes was in the offing and that this would hasten the defeat of the Axis.

Through arrangements made with the China National Aviation Corporation, 32 tons of bristles, 70 tons of silk, 47 tons of tin and 70 tons of tungsten were flown from China to India, and from India to America by way of the United States ferry service. Later, 98 tons of tungsten were flown out in one ten-day period.

Aerial shipments from South Africa have included tantalite beryl ore, quartz crystals, industrial diamonds and mica.

Although it is recognized that the amount of goods so far carried in planes as against total American imports is extremely small, it is stressed that the goods carried have a high value for the limited amount of space they occupy. Thus, industrial diamonds and mica are indispensable to America's war effort, yet a great deal of space is not necessary for their transportation.

## New Type Cargo Plane

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19 (AP)—Aircraft Builder Glenn L. Martin has disclosed that a new type of air cargo vessel for the Navy has been under production "for some time."

It is a version of the Martin long-range patrol bomber (PBM-3) but weighs four tons more, or 28 tons. It is stripped of battle equipment, and that space is devoted to air freight.

Mr. Martin said the new type ship, a twin-engined flying boat, is "serving a very definite need for the Navy for transportation of critical supplies." He added that the PBM-3 Transport, "while of considerable size and capacity for long-range air cargo service, is far less than half the size of the 70-ton Mars."

## Vote for Friends Of Roosevelt Urged

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 19 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, appealed yesterday to all C. I. O. members to support the friends and "retire" the enemies of President Roosevelt in the nation-wide elections Nov. 3.

Mr. Murray's appeal, in the form of a signed editorial in the C. I. O. News, said, in part:

"There are 453 Congressional candidates, 32 senators and numbers of state and local officials up for election this year. Many of them back our Commander in Chief. . . . However, there are a number of candidates who, by their actions in Congress and outside of it, do not show up as supporters of the victory drive. . . . These misrepresentatives of the people must be retired from public life by our votes cast against them and for their opponents."

Mr. Murray did not differentiate between Republicans and Democrats or other political parties.

## *As Capital Flood Raged*

© Harris & Ewing; Associated Press

**Northern Maryland Main Street Inundated**

**Top: Flooding waters of the Potomac were still climbing to a peak as rescue and preventive work went on. A sand-bag dam is shown being built higher by Army men at the Navy Department. Below: The main street of the northern Maryland town of Hancock presented this watery vista as the Potomac River rose far out of its banks. Flood waters of the Potomac and other rivers caused wide devastation in a large area of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.**

## Church Union Asked By Episcopal Bishop

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington, urged yesterday immediate action on long-considered proposals for a union of Presbyterian and Episcopalian Churches.

"If these two eminently Christian bodies cannot be made to see eye to eye in such a time as this, it is practically hopeless for them to find the grounds of agreement in days unmarked by disorder and strife," he said in a sermon at Washington Cathedral.

A general convention of the Episcopal Church has set up a commission to consider a plan for union.

"To this challenge, the Presbyterian Church gladly acceded," Dr. Freeman continued, "and now through several years in prayerful deliberation and conference the two bodies have, with practical unanimity, put forth a proposal designed to mark the beginnings of their organic unity."

## Maryland and Virginia Flood Leaves Heavy Property Loss

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Flood waters in river basins of three states continued to ebb today, leaving behind fatalities, multi-million dollar property destruction and high water records. Flames from huge petroleum tanks which had been fired as a strange result of the flood were brought under control last night.

Five persons were known to have seen drowned or killed in floods that washed over sections of Virginit, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Cities and towns along the Potomac and Rappahanock Rivers, including the nation's Capital, saw some of the highest water in the flood area.

Although the Potomac reached what the Weather Bureau said was an all-time record of 17.6 feet at Washington, 10.6 feet above flood stage, damage here was minor by comparison with some other communities. Emergency levees, added to permanent dikes, saved all but the immediate waterfront areas of Washington from the debris-charged flood waters of the Potomac. The flood crest exceeded the 1936 record by 0.4 foot.

**Fredericksburg Worst Hit**

Fredericksburg, Va., 50 miles south on the Rappahanock River, suffered the worst damage, Red Cross workers said. There 1,500 persons were driven from homes and property loss was estimated by the Red Cross to run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. A 45-foot flood there submerged or partly submerged buildings housing more than 500 families, stopped all electric power for a time and contaminated the water supply.

Relief workers were sheltering the homeless in churches and in the high school.

Railroad and highway transportation from Washington south through Virginia resumed operation Oct. 17. Several thousand persons spent part of Oct. 16 and that night in Union Station at Washington, awaiting the restoration of rail service.

F. W. Reichelderfer, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, said that the primary cause of the flood was "the excessive rainfall Thursday night, particularly in the Shenandoah Valley and upstream portions of the Potomac system."

From the beginning of rainfall on Oct. 13 until Oct. 17, Mr. Reichelderfer said, 6.27 inches of rain fell at Washington. The Weather Bureau asked any residents of North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey who might have measured the rainfall to supply their readings to supplement the Bureau's records.

**Fuel Tanks Afire**

Raging flames in gasoline and fuel oil storage tanks along the Rappahannock River front were brought under control last night after threatening sections of flood-swept Fredericksburg with destruction for nearly 48 hours.

Fire companies of the Standard Oil Company at Norfolk subdued the fires with the use of chemicals. The huge metal tanks then were cooled with water pumped into the city mains by fire-fighting apparatus.

For hours, the flames of the gasoline storage tanks had threatened to spread to the residential and business districts of the city. With the water system practically out of commission, the local fire department was powerless to control the fire with water pumped into the mains by engines. A detachment of Marines, clothed in asbestos suits and other quipment, attempted to extinguish the flaming tanks on the night of Oct. 17, but without success.

Three of the tanks, ranging in capacity from 80,000 to more than 110,000 gallons, were ignited Oct. 17. Another caught fire yesterday. The tanks are located on the banks of the Rappahannock River, which ravaged the city Oct. 16 flood. The tanks were partially submerged and some of the gasoline had leaked downstream where in some unexplained manner it ignited and spread fire back to the tanks.

Electric service, suspended on the night of Oct. 15 when water covered Virginia Electric and Power Co. generators to a depth of 18 feet, was resumed at noon yesterday and residents of this city of 10,000 busied themselves clearing away flood debris.

## New York Students Favor Draft at 18

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Student Council of the College of the City of New York has gone on record as favoring the lowering of the Selective Service age limit to include boys 18 years of age.

A resolution, passed by the Council and announced by David Helfeld, President of the student group, pointed out that it was the belief of "military experts that men of 18 and 19 make the best soldiers," and declared:

# Descriptions of U. S. Planes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The facts about United States' planes as described today by the Office of War Information are:

### Fighters

Curtiss P-40—Single-engine, liquid-cooled. Most discussed of all United States combat aircraft, this fighter has gone through six major type changes (from P-40A to P-40F). Types now in wide use are the "E" (Kittyhawk) and "F" (Warhawk). Substantially improved through each change, its has the virtues of heavy hitting power, excellent armor, high diving speed, and leakproof tanks common to all United States combat aircraft. Against the Zero it has proved on average to be superior. The Zero's advantages of fast climb, great maneuverability, and better ceiling are offset by its vulnerability and the fact that when a Zero goes down its pilot almost always goes down with it. He is riding a lightly built aircraft, highly inflammable—since it has no leakproofing and is without armor protection. It is not this poorly protected Zero fighter that United States pilots prefer. But most P-40 pilots frankly say that they would like more altitude, if they could still maintain their advantages of superior firepower and protection.

Bell P-39 (Airacobra)—Single-engine, liquid-cooled. A part sharer in the criticism heaped on the P-40, the P-39 has roughly the same limitations and the same positive virtues. Developments now being made in this design give the promise of much improved performance while retaining all its virtues, including splendid visibility for the pilot in missions co-operating with ground troops. Armed with a cannon as well as machine guns, it is also a powerful ground-strafing craft.

North-American P-51 (Mustang)—Single-engine, liquid-cooled. Newest of the Allison-powered United States pursuits, the P-51 has been quietly developed. It did not come prominently into public notice until the British had used it in the raid on Dieppe. One of the fastest fighters in the world, it has roughly the same limitations on altitude performance of other single-engined Allison craft. Improvement in the power plant and other technical changes promise a sensational improvement in the altitude performance of this airplane.

Lockheed P-38 (Lightning)—A two-engine, liquid-cooled pursuit plane, the P-38 has so far had only limited tests in action, notably in the Aleutians. Its performance has been brilliant. Turbo-supercharged, it has excellent high altitude performance. Its long range (exceeding the range of the Spitfire, Messerschmitt 109 and Focke-Wulf 190) and its great firepower give it real promise as an escort to our high-altitude bombers. At its best altitude it is one of the world's fastest fighting aircraft. Nevertheless, constant improvements are being made.

Republic P-47 (Thunderbolt)—Powered by one of the largest United States air-cooled engines, the P-47 has been thoroughly tested, is in service and in production. It is turbo-supercharged, heavily armed, and has a greater high speed than the P-38 at extreme altitudes. Its trial by battle is not far off.

Grumman F-4-F (Wildcat)—The Navy standard fighter, as of today, the F-4-F is unquestionably the best carrier fighter now in battle service. Powered with an air-cooled engine, with two-speed supercharger, it has shown altitude performance that comes close to the Zero. Its lower rate of climb and maneuverability are offset by its characteristically heavy armor and armament. Designed primarily for carrier work, it has folding wings for compact stowage. Like most such specialized installations, this feature steps up the weight of the F-4-F by 5 per cent and thus cuts down slightly on its performance. The sacrifice is heavily overbalanced by the fact that it increases a given carrier's complement of fighters by 50 per cent.

In the Solomons, F-4-F's operating against Japanese fighters and bombers have been destructive and in many encounters decisive. Yet superior replacements for the F-4-F are already in production.

### Heavy Bombers

Boeing B-17 (Flying Fortress)—A tried and thoroughly tested model with an unequaled combat record (four engines, air-cooled turbo-supercharged), the B-17 is essentially a high-altitude, long-range bomber designed for precision destruction of restricted targets at great ranges. Often compared, sometimes unfavorably, with the British Lancaster, it is not in the same category. While it is primarily designed for day bombing, it is easily convertible in the field for night bombing at lower altitudes and shorter ranges, with greater loads. This dual function is not possible with the specially designed, slower night bombers. The Lancaster is designed for night bombing, hence has much less altitude and speed performance, but is capable of carrying a heavier bomb load on short and middle distance missions. In its armament equipment, the B-17 has been most inaccurately characterized as deficient. The fact is that it is one of the most heavily armed bombers in the world. It has indicated by its work in the Pacific and over Europe as well, that it can carry out high altitude day-bombing missions under the protection of its own guns and without fighter escort. Gunners in Flying Fortresses have shown that its destructive, high-rate .50 caliber machine guns have greatly extended the effective range of the bomber's defensive fire.

Consolidated B-24 (Liberator)—Another four-motored, air-cooled bomber, turbo-supercharged like the B-17 and capable of operation at high altitudes and over great ranges for high-accuracy bombing missions. In the Pacific, in Northern Africa, Europe, and the Aleutians the B-24 has shown itself a topflight performer, capable of duplication of the B-17's record.

### Medium and Light Bombers

North American B-25 (Mitchell)—A battle tested (two-engine), air-cooled aircraft of speed, long range and good load carrying characteristics, chiefly dramatized for the United States' public by the raid on Tokyo. No airplane of the same class in friendly or enemy air forces is known to equal it.

Martin B-26 (Martian)—Two-engines, air-cooled. This is also a battle-tested plane in general comparable with the characteristics and performance of the B-25. No nation but the United States, so far as is known, has so efficient a plane in its class.

Douglas A-20 (Boston or Havoc)—A light (two-engine, air cooled) bomber widely used by the British in the European and Egyptian theaters. Flexible in its performance, it has also been employed with modifications as a heavy fighter. It is unquestionably one of the best in its class.

Douglas SBD (Dauntless, Army counterpart A-24)—The Navy's carrier-based standard dive bomber (single-engine, air cooled), this craft is the best in the world in its category. As a land-based craft it may find its equal or even its superior in the Germans' latest Dornier and Junkers multi-motored craft. It will shortly be supplemented by a newer design now in production.

Douglas TBD (Devastator)—The Navy's standard torpedo bomber when we entered the war, this single-engine, air cooled aircraft was as good as the best in service in any Navy. Yet development already under way soon caught up with it and it is being replaced by the:

Grumman TBF (Avenger)—Single-engine, air cooled. This plane made its battle debut at Midway. A bigger, more powerful and in all respects more advanced airplane, the TBF is the best carrier-based torpedo plane so far seen in action in the war.

### Patrol, Reconnaissance, Miscellaneous

In this field, United States development has been satisfactory in quality. The Navy's patrol bombers are the equals of any in the world, and in range (the basic necessity of the work of such craft) they are probably superior. One of the Navy's types, the famous PBY has been criticized for lack of speed. Such craft are not built for speed but for ability to stay long hours in the air and to land on rough water for refueling and servicing. In these capabilities the PBY is a superior aircraft. Its employment, however, is now overshadowed by later types, notably the new Consolidated and Martin patrol boats.

In the Army Air Forces the requirements of a plane for every task, have brought into the military field many aircraft not mentioned in this summary. They range from troop carriers and transports down to the "Grasshopper" planes for liaison, fine artillery fire adjustment and other duties. These types are very good, on the average, and many of the newer craft are definitely superior to comparable equipment in other air forces. Rising production in this general category should give the United States Air Forces the best equipment of this kind in the world.

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**Australia**

**Victoria**

Melbourne (First Church): Melbourne Town Hall, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 22.

**Canada**

**British Columbia**

West Vancouver: Hollyburn Theater, Marine Drive and Seventeenth Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.

**England**

**London**

London (Ninth Church): Church Building, 9-23 Marsham Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.

**Surrey**

Richmond: Church Building, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 12.

**Yorkshire**

Leeds (First Church): Church Edifice, Richmond Road, Headingley, 3 p. m., Dec. 13.

**United States**

**California**

Alhambra: Church Edifice, 200 West Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m., October 27.
Inglewood (First Church): Church Auditorium, Grevillea and Kelso Streets, 3 p. m., October 25.
La Mesa: Church Edifice, 8258 Allison Avenue, 8 p. m., October 29.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., October 29.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., October 26.
Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 5006 Ellenwood Drive, 8 p. m., October 30.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 7:30 p. m., October 26.
Montebello: Church Edifice, 149 South Park Avenue, 3 p. m., October 25.
Oxnard: Church Edifice, D and Second Streets, 8 p. m., October 29.
Palo Alto: Church Edifice, Forest at Bryant Street, 8 p. m., October 30.
San Diego (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1839 Robinson Avenue, 8 p. m., October 26.
San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 South Cabrillo Avenue, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 27.
Santa Cruz: Mission Hill Junior High School, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.
Santa Paula: Universalist Church, 740 Main Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.
Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

**Connecticut**

Greenwich: Greenwich High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.
Stamford: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

**Florida**

Lakeland: Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.

**Georgia**

Columbus: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 27.
Savannah: Church Edifice, Thirty-first and Whitaker Streets, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 27.

**Illinois**

Berwyn: Berwyn Masonic Temple, 3310 Oak Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 29.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, Woodlawn Avenue and Sixty-second Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

**New York**

Baldwin: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 4:30 p. m., Oct. 25.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.
Huntington: South Huntington High School, Walt Whitman Road, near Jericho Turnpike, South Huntington, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 25.
Jackson Heights: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
New York (auspices Sixth and Eleventh Churches): Loew's Grand Theater, Fordham Road and Jerome Avenue, 10 a. m., Oct. 31.
Port Chester: Masonic Temple, Irving Avenue and Leicester Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.
Ridgewood: Tadmor Masonic Temple, 9003 Summerfield Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.

**North Carolina**

Charlotte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Fayetteville: City Hall, Green Street, near Market Square, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 25.

**Ohio**

Akron (First Church): Church Auditorium, Fir Hill and Buchtel Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.
Canton: Timken Vocational School Auditorium, Tuscarawas Street West, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Hillsboro: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.
New Philadelphia: Welty Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.
Newark: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 25.
Norwood: Norwood Roller Rink, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 129 South Seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.

**Oregon**

Bend: County Library Auditorium, South entrance, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Corvallis: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
McMinnville: Senior High School Auditorium, North Baker and Fourteenth Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Pendleton: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

**Pennsylvania**

Glenside: Keswick Theater, Wharton Road, 2 p. m., Oct. 25.

**Tennessee**

Memphis (Second Church): Goodwin Institute, Madison and Third Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

**Texas**

Amarillo: Amarillo High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Houston (Fourth Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, Holman and San Jacinto Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Lubbock: Church Edifice, 2202 Broadway, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Waco: Church Edifice, 1101 Columbus Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Wichita Falls: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

**Washington**

Seattle (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

**Wisconsin**

Merrill: American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

**Indiana**

Gary: Eaman Hall, City Church Building, 575 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Hobart: The American Legion Hall, Main and Front Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

**Iowa**

Fort Dodge: High School Auditorium, 1015 Fifth Avenue North, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

**Kansas**

Chanute: Memorial Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.
Lawrence: Community Building Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.
Leavenworth: Church Edifice, Sixth and Spruce Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Pittsburg: Church Edifice, Euclid and Walnut, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

**Massachusetts**

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
Watertown—Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 25.
Everett—The First Methodist Church, Norwood Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Brookline—Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Oct. 27 and 29.
West Roxbury—The Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Street and March Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Milton—Town Hall, Canton Avenue, near Reedsdale Road, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 1.
Marlboro: First Church, Congregational, 8:15 p.m., Oct. 29.
Salem—Ames Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, 256 Essex Street, 3:30 p.m., Oct. 25.

**Michigan**

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Detroit (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 223 West Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Oxford: Church Edifice, 71 South Washington Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.
Wyandotte: Church Edifice, Van Alstyne Boulevard and Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

**Minnesota**

Grand Rapids: Village Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.
Minneapolis (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and Nicollet Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

**Missouri**

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.
Nevada: Church Edifice, Main at Arch Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
St. Joseph (First Church): Church Auditorium, Twelfth and Felix Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

**New Jersey**

Passaic: Y. W. C. A., Prospect Street at Passaic Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.
Ridgefield Park: Ridgefield Park High School Auditorium, Hobart Street, between Bergen and Euclid Avenues, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 30.

**New Mexico**

Roswell: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 30.

## *Christian Science Services on Radio*

**New England**

**Massachusetts**

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Nov. 1; Dec. 6; Jan. 3.
7:30 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 1; Dec. 6; Jan. 3.

**Eastern States**

**Georgia**

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

**New York**

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Nov. 1, 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1400kc, on Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

**North Carolina**

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Nov. 8.

**Central States**

**Ohio**

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 1, 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

**Pacific Coast**

**California**

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1280kc, Nov. 1; Dec. 6; Jan. 3.

**Washington**

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.

**Canada**

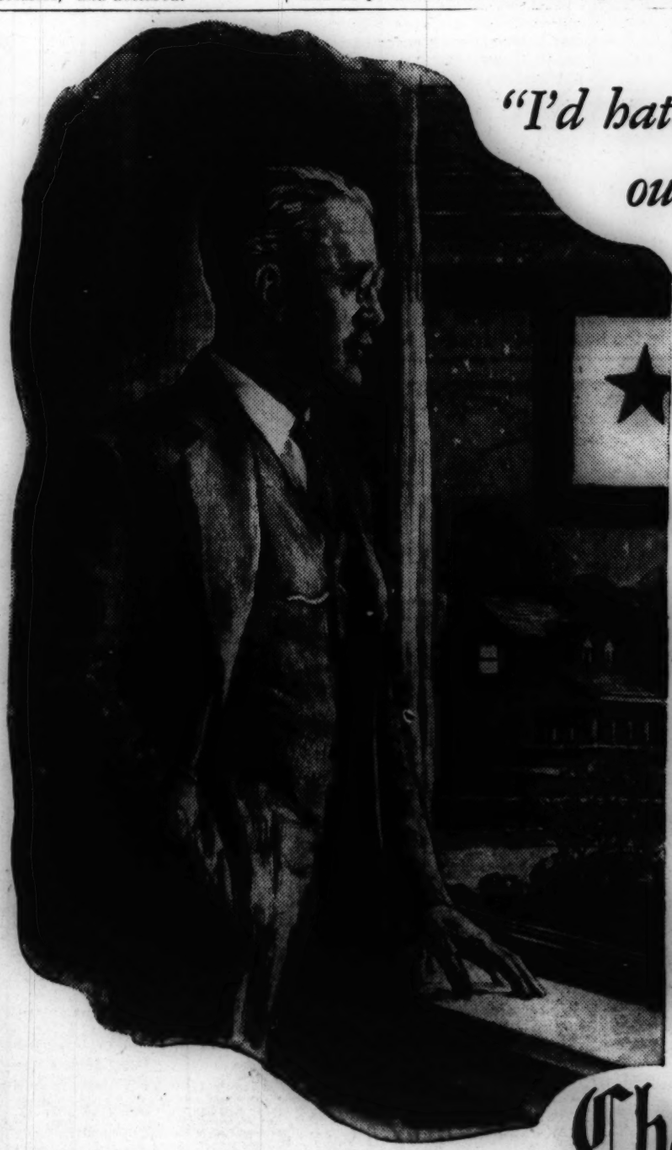
**Ontario**

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 960kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Nov. 1, 15, 29; Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, Nov. 15; Dec. 20; Jan. 17.

"I'd hate to think He was out there fighting alone"

When you have a son in the fight . . . or a husband or brother . . . it eases your heart to realize that there are millions of other brave boys standing shoulder-to-shoulder with him, facing the enemy.

And even though *you* can't be there beside him, you can help him fight by doing *your* duty right here at home. One of the most important of your duties is to save every dollar you possibly can, in a savings account.

Save in the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank. Your savings will be safe in this strong, 88-year-old Bank. They will be promptly available to you whenever you need them. *And they will be invested in the Government's victory program, to help win the war and to assure a better future after the war is over . . . for all Americans as well as for yourself!*

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## The Other Side of the Garden Wall

By Carolyn Haywood
Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Betsy was sitting on the top of the wall that ran back of the garden. Mother's garden was so pretty. There were roses and spotted lilies, asters and zinnias. The flower-beds had neat borders of tiny fuzzy purple flowers.

Betsy looked down on the other side of the wall. A long time ago, there had been a garden there. Long, long before, Betsy had learned to climb up and sit on the wall. Now there was just a wild mass of weeds and brambles and tall grass.

Betsy never climbed over the wall. She didn't like anything on the other side. She didn't like the stone house that stood in the midst of the weeds and the tall grass. No one had lived in the house as long as Betsy could remember.

Sometimes, Betsy would walk around the block and look up at the front of the house. It had a big porch that was covered with vines and cobwebs. Some of the windows had been broken and the chimney had fallen down. She never told anyone, but, when it was dark, she was afraid to pass the house. Betsy didn't know exactly why she was afraid but the house just made her feel creepy.

Just then, Betsy's mother came out into the garden. "Why, Betsy!" said her Mother, "what are you looking so sober about?"

"I was just thinking," replied Betsy; "do you suppose that anyone will ever live in that old house, Mother?"

### School Days Are Coming

"I wish someone would come to live in it," said Mother. "The 'For Sale' sign has been hanging on it as long as we have lived here."

"Well, I wouldn't want to live in it," said Betsy. "It's too dark and spooky."

"Why, Betsy! How silly of you!" said Mother.

Betsy got down off the wall and began to help Mother pull up some weeds.

"When does school begin, Mother?" asked Betsy.

"In a few weeks," replied Mother.

"I wonder if Miss Grey will be my teacher again?" said Betsy. "I love Miss Grey."

"Oh, Betsy!" cried Mother, "I forgot to tell you. I met Miss Grey on the street the other day. She told me that she is going to be married. She is not going to teach any more."

Betsy straightened up and looked at Mother. "Miss Grey isn't going to be at school at all, any more?" she asked.

"That's right," replied Mother.

"You mean, I won't see her any more at all?" asked Betsy.

Mother looked up. When she saw Betsy's troubled face, she said; "Why, Betsy darling! Of course you will see Miss Grey again."

"No, I won't" said Betsy, beginning to cry. "I won't see Miss Grey any more if she isn't going to be at school."

"Yes you will, dear," said Mother. "I'll invite her to tea."

"But that won't be like school. In school, I saw her every day," said Betsy.

That night, when Betsy went to bed, she felt very unhappy. She didn't see why Miss Grey had to get married and spoil everything.

### News for Ellen

The next morning, Betsy's friend, Ellen, came to play at Betsy's house. Betsy told Ellen about Miss Grey.

Ellen felt sorry too when she heard that Miss Grey wouldn't be at school.

"I wish we could go to the wedding," said Ellen.

"I don't want to go to any old wedding," said Betsy. "I think Miss Grey is just a meanie to get married."

"I guess you never saw a wedding-cake," said Ellen, "or you would want to go. You get a piece in a box, to take home."

Just then Billy Porter arrived. Billy was in the same room in school as Betsy and Ellen.

"Hi!" shouted Billy. "What do you know?"

"Plenty," said Betsy. "Miss Grey isn't coming back to school. She's getting married and we'll never see her again."

"Married!" shouted Billy. "She must be crazy!"

"Ellen wants to go to the wedding," said Betsy.

Billy looked at Ellen. "You must be crazy too," he said. "I'd like to see anybody drag me to a wedding."

"I guess you've never been to a wedding," said Ellen. "You never got any wedding-cake to take home in a box."

"What did you say?" asked Billy.

"I said, I guess you never got any wedding-cake to take home in a box," replied Ellen.

The children sat quietly thinking. After awhile, Betsy said, "Maybe we ought to give Miss Grey a wedding-present."

"Well," said Billy, "maybe so."

"I think it would be nice," said Ellen.

"You're sure about the cake, aren't you, Ellen?" asked Billy.

"Of course I'm sure," replied Ellen.

"Well I haven't any money to buy a wedding-present," said Billy.

"I haven't any money either," said Ellen.

"And I just spent my last fifty cents for a birthday present for Father," said Betsy.

"We'll all have to earn some money," said Billy.

"Yes," said Betsy.

"I can earn some if I deliver orders for Mr. Watson, the grocer," said Billy.

"I can earn some, minding Mrs. Plummer's twins," said Ellen.

"Well," said Betsy. "I'll have to find a way to earn some too."

When Billy and Ellen left, Betsy went into the garden. She climbed up on the garden wall.

Soon she saw a tall man coming through the weeds and the grass on the other side of the wall. Betsy was so surprised, she nearly fell off the wall. She had never seen anyone there before.

The man smiled at Betsy and said, "Hello, there! I'm Mr. Jackson. What is your name?"

"My name is Betsy," replied Betsy.

### Betsy's Nearest Neighbor

"Well, Betsy, I'm glad to meet you because you are going to be my nearest neighbor. I have just bought this house," said Mr. Jackson; waving his hand toward the old house.

"You have?" said Betsy, in great surprise.

"And now," said Mr. Jackson, "do you happen to have an older brother?"

"No," replied Betsy, "but I have a baby sister."

Mr. Jackson laughed. "I'm afraid your baby sister won't be able to help me out," he said.

"You see," he continued; "there will be workmen in the house and I would like to find a boy who would be willing to go over to the house every day, after the workmen are gone. I want him to make sure that the front door and the back door have been locked. Do you know any boy around here who would do that for me? I'll pay him five cents a day."

Betsy looked up at the old house that gave her the creeps. "Five cents a day," she thought. How she would love to make five cents a day. But would she have the courage to go up to the doors of the old house? She wondered about that.

Mr. Jackson stood, waiting for Betsy to answer.

After thinking a few moments longer, Betsy said: "Do you think I could do it?"

"Why, of course you could do it," said Mr. Jackson.

"All right," said Betsy. "When do you want me to begin?"

### Five o'Clock Task

"Tomorrow," said Mr. Jackson. "The workmen leave at five o'clock. You try the doors about quarter past five. And thank you very much. I'll be back next week to pay you."

"You're welcome," said Betsy, as Mr. Jackson walked away.

Betsy scrambled down off the wall and rushed into the house to find Mother.

"Mother! Mother!" she cried. "What do you think! Somebody has bought the old house! His name is Mr. Jackson and there are going to be workmen fixing the house and Mr. Jackson is going to pay me five cents a day for seeing that the workmen leave the front door and the back door locked."

"Well, that is good news," said Mother.

"And, maybe, I'll earn enough money to buy Miss Grey's wedding present," said Betsy.

The next day Betsy could hear the hammers and saws of the workmen. She thought the house looked more cheerful now that the workmen were in it. But at five o'clock, when the workmen left, it looked just as gloomy as ever. Betsy felt that her courage was running right out of her fingers and toes.

The thought came to her to ask Mother to do it. "But that wouldn't be earning the five cents," thought Betsy. "And I don't want Mother to think that I'm a Fraidie-Cat."

Betsy climbed up on the wall. Then she scrambled down the other side. The tall grass came up to her waist. Brambles scratched her bare legs. Soon she reached the old stone path that led to the back of the house. Suddenly, a little snake wriggled its way across the path. Betsy jumped. She didn't like snakes.

Betsy ran the rest of the way to the house. She ran up the steps that led to the back door. She tried the knob. The door was locked. Then she ran around to the front of the house. She took hold of the doorknob. The front door was locked, too.

Betsy noticed that the windows on each side of the door were clean and new. She peeked through. She could see into the hall. The carpenters had begun to build new stairs.

Betsy went to another window. It too had new glass. She looked inside. She guessed this was the living room. Just then, the rays of the setting sun came through the back window. They filled the room with a golden light.

"Why, it isn't a creepy house, at all," thought Betsy. "It's a nice house."

Betsy walked across the porch and down the steps. As she turned the corner of the house, she saw Mother looking over the garden wall. Betsy forgot all about the little snake as she ran along the stone path and through the tangled weeds and grass.

"Mother!" shouted Betsy, "it isn't a creepy house at all! There wasn't anything to be afraid of."

"Is it going to be nice?" asked Mother.

"It's going to be lovely," replied Betsy. "Do you suppose there is a Mrs. Jackson, too?"

"I don't know," said Mother, "we will have to wait and see."

(Watch for another Betsy and Billy story on the page For Children next Monday.)

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

The groundhog sniffed the air uneasily

## Groundhog Seeks His Burrow

*A Nature Column*

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

One frosty October morning an old groundhog was returning home to his burrow, after a visit to a near-by meadow in search of food.

He was a clumsy looking creature. His heavy body was covered with grizzly brown fur, his tail was bushy, and he moved along on his short legs with a queer shuffling gait that was neither a walk nor a trot.

The wind had a keener edge this morning, and there was a bite in the frosty air that the groundhog had not felt before.

"Winter will soon be here," he thought. He hated to see summer come to an end. It had been very pleasant on the long sunny days to wander about in the forest.

But the forest was different now. For the birds had gone away, the trees were bare, and there was nothing but silence everywhere.

The old groundhog felt lonely, and he was glad when, presently, he saw a chipmunk at the foot of a tree, eating a nut which it held in its front paws.

### Chipmunk Stores Nuts

"Well, Chipmunk," he said, "I am surprised to see you out on such a frosty morning. Are you ready for winter? Is your burrow tight and snug?"

"Oh, yes," the chipmunk told him. "I am ready. The storerooms in my burrow are filled with nuts, and I have a bed of grass and leaves to sleep on. Have you a bed, Old Groundhog?"

"Yes," the groundhog answered, "My bed is ready for me."

"And are your storerooms filled with food?"

"I have no storerooms in my burrow," the groundhog told him. "We groundhogs do not store food for winter. At least, we do not store it in our burrows," he added.

"Where do you store it then?" the chipmunk asked.

"Inside of us," the old groundhog answered.

"What do you mean, Groundhog?" the chipmunk asked in surprise.

"I will tell you," the groundhog said. "Late in the summer, when food is plentiful, we groundhogs begin to eat as much as we can hold every day. We eat clover and grasses and leaves and tender green twigs, and many other things. And we keep on eating until the frost has nipped the green, and there is no more food left for us.

### A Sound Sleep

"You may have noticed how fat I have grown," he continued. "That is because I have eaten so much. I have enough fat stored up in my body right now to last me all through the winter.

"I shall sleep soundly, too," he added. "I shall not waken until the spring has come again."

"I do not want to sleep too soundly," the chipmunk told him. "I want to waken up sometimes to eat the nuts that I have stored in my burrow."

The sun had disappeared now behind a bank of dull, gray clouds, leaving the forest dark and cheerless. And the wind, passing through the bare branches of the trees, made a lonely sound.

The old groundhog sniffed the air uneasily. "I must be getting back home to my burrow, now," he said. And turning, he shuffled slowly off through the forest.

"Good-bye," he called back to the chipmunk. "Good-bye until spring comes again."

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for the story of a red squirrel.)

## *Autumn and I*

I saw a field mouse
Storing corn
And a brindle cow
With a crooked horn.

I saw a tree
Scarlet and proud
And heard a bluejay
Scream out loud.

On a bright blue day
Of October weather
Autumn and I
Walked forth together.

LOUISE DARCY

## Sally's Gift

Little Sally Wynch was feeling sad as she walked to school one sunny afternoon. She wanted so much to buy her little sister, Elizabeth, a baby doll that she saw in a shop as she passed on her way to school each day. After all, it seemed as though she would have to buy Elizabeth a smaller present, as she had only a few pennies in her own little money box.

When she got to school she soon forgot her sadness and when, after school was over, she walked home with her friends she didn't notice the baby doll at all. She had just left her friends and was walking towards her own home when she saw a baby terrier. He ran up to her, crying softly.

"Why! You poor thing," said Sally, picking him up and stroking him so very gently. "I do believe you are lost." And then she suddenly thought how Elizabeth would love that little dog. She carried the dog home and was just opening the gate, when she noticed there was a name and address on his collar. Sally then realized that the dog belonged to someone else, and perhaps at that moment a small child was crying for it.

### Taking a Puppy Home

After tea, Sally's mother gave her some pennies for a bus and Sally picked up the puppy and was just going out when she remembered Elizabeth's present.

She ran up to her room and took all the money she had in her box. She would surely be able to buy a small toy.

The puppy's home was easy to find, and Sally went to the door and gave a soft knock. A little girl opened it and gave a happy cry. "Mummie, Mummie," she called, "here is Sandy." Her Mummie came running to the door and smiled at Sally kindly. Sandy had already jumped out of Sally's arms and was licking the little girl's face and being showered with hugs and kisses in return.

"Where did you find him, dear?" asked her mummie.

"He ran up to me, as I was going home from school," said Sally.

### Shopping for Presents

"I had decided to offer a reward for him," said the lady. "That, of course, goes to you, although I hadn't put up a notice."

"But really I didn't—" began Sally.

"Of course it does, my dear," the lady insisted. "Just a minute and I will find it for you."

She soon returned and put into Sally's hand an envelope with some money in it.

"There, my dear," she said, "and thank you again."

When Sally stopped to buy Elizabeth's present, the baby doll was still lying in the window. The saleslady soon wrapped it up for her, and after buying it, Sally bought her mother a lovely bunch of flowers.

Barker Brothers

America recognizes the need of having as much home comfort as possible in these times. The furniture industry, using material not essential to the war effort, is busy making things for your home. See the fall styles at retailers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

America is Producing
Beautiful Furniture for American Homes

# Art Exhibitions in Boston—Radio News—Ballet Theater Postlude

## Paintings of French Primitive At Institute of Modern Art

By Dorothy Adlow

The Boston Institute of Modern Art will have on display through Nov. 14 several canvases and a few drawings by the modern French painter, Henri Rousseau. The pictures have been lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York City. This is the first appreciable exhibition in Boston of the works of this notable primitive.

Rousseau (1844-1910) has been made somewhat of a legend. Gauguin was also a fanciful character, but his brand of primitivism was cultivated. Rousseau was a natural primitive, unschooled and unaffected. His innate gift was so great, however, that his artistry was more than engagingly provincial. He had the vision and co-ordinating power of a school painter. His logic was of his own contrivance. He believed honestly, as Cézanne believed of himself, that he painted after nature.

Rousseau is not easily grasped as are so many painters of the "popular" manner, heralded and publicized in recent years. Something of Paris lies in his compositions, the Paris of Pissarro, of Sisley, and Manet, of Vuillard, Bonnard, and Friesz. He is of the clan of Utrillo and Derain. If his canvases are interwoven with scattered strands of subtle influence, the individuality of Rousseau is paramount.

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The art historian finds Henri Rousseau a good point of departure in the changing character of modern French painting. While Parisians were given to textures of fleece and vapor, while they wrestled with tenuous quantities of atmosphere, with subjects casually posed or asymmetrically arranged, Rousseau painted, clearly, flatly, and symmetrically. His compositions are flat and frontal, or they are thrust into definitive perpendicular perspective. His design is executed in neat little packets, and he does not barter the general for the particular.

He strives to portray each separate subject in its maximum effect, the shrub and tree with leaves flattened and clearly outlined, the flower in full bloom, the fruit in utmost ripeness. He sacrifices grace sometimes for graphic presentation. His monkeys are strikingly simian, his lions imposingly leonine. Like the primitive that he was, he painted people most awkwardly of all.

Contrast counts for a good deal in Rousseau's pictures. He has a native feeling for evoking dramatic effect, for actuating dignified rhythms. Sometimes he paints foliage with a miniature-like elegance that is comparable to the work of Persian painters centuries ago. In the pictures at the Institute, we have an opportunity to see what happened to Rousseau after years of painting. Unlike other artists, he continued to perform in several styles, shuttling back and forth as the mood of the moment beckoned. Some of his early works appear more sophisticated than the later works. On the other hand, time did improve his command of color and his capacity to modulate. In some landscapes we find him capable of painting trees in soft masses, and of devising a very naturalistic illusion of depth. But for Rousseau, that was no superior achievement. If the occasion demanded, he worked in perspective, but he would just as soon collapse his perspective, flattening the composition utterly.

The last painting of Rousseau, "The Dream" (1910) is remarkably like a Gothic tapestry. Rousseau seems to have picked up the thread of an early French tradition. "The Dream" is a large canvas, a sort of "Primavera." The abundance in nature which it expresses, and the underlying romantic motive is also reminiscent of Botticelli. It is worth comparing this large canvas with the Gauguin composition, in the Boston Museum, that is larger still. Gauguin, too, seems to look back to ancient French weaves and to Botticelli.

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Rousseau, the humble customs inspector, had a wider influence than he could ever have dreamed. If he was mocked in his time, he is admired today. Rousseau helped to restore painting to the realm of imagination, to break down the prejudicial barriers of the Academy. The primitive movement has prompted the discovery of latent and unrecognized talents among amateur and hobby painters. So far has the primitive movement influenced taste and judgment that it has all but upset the ultimate standards which regulate our estimates of art today. Much good and some bad has come from the vogue of primitivism.

Shown at the Institute is "Medieval Castle," an early painting with a dramatic quality that is not typical of later Rousseau. Subsequent pictures were more painterly, more significant in their artistic attributes. The landscapes are beautiful in the discerning selection of salient details. Some are comparable with those charming landscapes made by Corot in his youth. The "exotic landscape" theme, commonly treated by Rousseau, is well represented. His trips to the zoo were inspiring, and his patience with the details of foliage, a mixture of fact and fancy, never became exhausted. Among portraits, that of Joseph Brummer is notable.

Visiting this exhibition, we feel again the atmosphere of France of the Third Republic; France in which divers talents flourished, where primitive and sophisticate interlocked arms and exchanged compliments. If Cézanne represented the calculating approach to painting, that of his contemporary, Henri Rousseau, was intuitive.

Museum of Modern Art

**'House, Outskirts of Paris,' by Henri Rousseau**
Oil painting on exhibition at the Institute of Modern Art

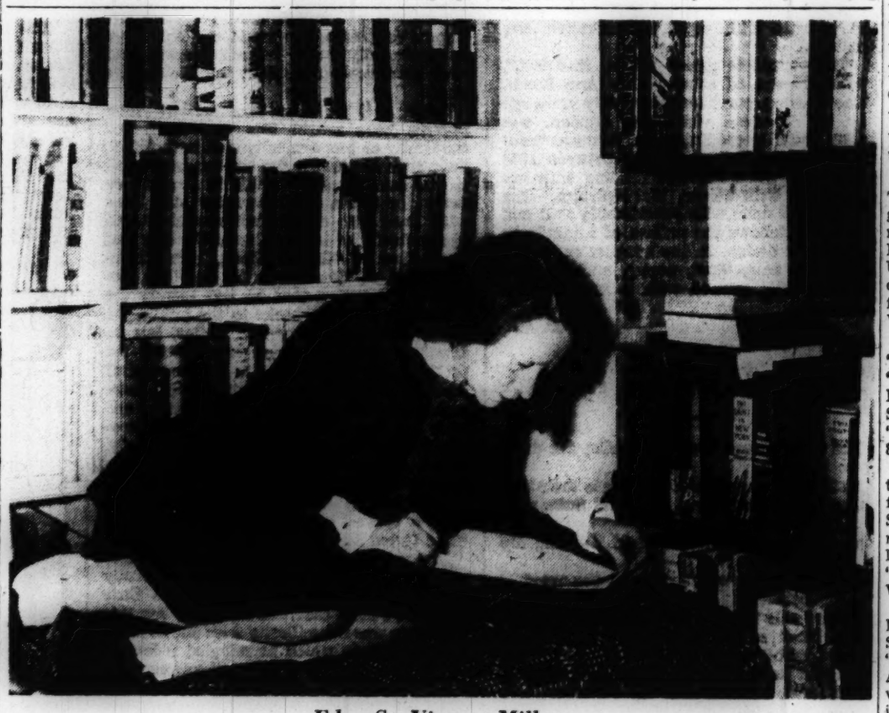
## Victory Concert

Service men and their friends turned out in numbers to hear the concert given in the Tapestry Gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Soldiers and Sailors Committee. Their entertainers were Gladys de Almeida, soprano, assisted by Mercedes Pitta as accompanist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. The entertainment comprised arias by Handel and Weber and songs by Bachelet, Messager, da Motta, Carneyro, and Hageman, along with piano works by Beethoven (Sonata op. 79 in G major) Albeniz and Dohnányi, taking up, with encores, an hour's time.

Sometimes question arises as to just how much military men like music, particularly serious music; and the answer no doubt is that about the same proportion of them likes it as of men in other lines of activity. The story used to circulate about General Grant that he knew but two tunes, one being "Yankee Doodle" and the other not. The idea was to show that the General despised music as something beneath the regard of a man of high action. But it can be shown by his own "Memoirs" that he was very friendly to the musical cause; for when he served in the quartermaster's department in the Mexican War, he put in practice an ingenious and economical scheme of purchasing supplies which secured the bandmen special pay and helped toward securing players on instruments unprovided for in regulations. Moreover, if he ever expressed himself about "Yankee Doodle" as the story went, he was after all correct; for the remark is only another way of describing the two permanently existing kinds of music—that in the allegro manner and that in the andante.

The Tapestry Gallery proved a favorable auditorium for Mme. Almeida's light voice; for the room is brilliant acoustically and helpful when sonorities are thin and small. But it enlarges the tone of a piano and gives a volume in accompaniment beyond necessity and good balance. For piano solo it supplies an effort of power which an artist like Mr. Litwin can employ to excellent advantage. This came out interestingly in his performance of the last piece in his group of solos, the Rhapsody in C major of Dohnányi.

W. P. T.



**Edna St. Vincent Millay**
Whose new dramatic poem, "The Murder of Lidice," will have its world premiere, with special music by Dr. Frank Black and the NBC Symphony, tonight, 10:30 p. m.; NBC-WBZ; by recording, 11:30 p. m.

## The Daily Dialer

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Alexander Woollcott will preside over the dramatization of the poem, "The Murder of Lidice," written for the radio by Edna St. Vincent Millay, by request of the Writers' War Board, and starring Paul Muni. Dr. Frank Black conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in music which he wrote for the program. NBC, 10:30 p. m.; WBZ, by recording, 11:30 p. m.

Joseph C. Harsch, of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor, is guest speaker at the opening dinner of the Quincy (Massachusetts) Branch of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign. Another guest is the Margaret Bondfield, British labor leader, WBZ-WBZA, 7:45 p. m.

Richard Crooks, tenor, sings "Sound an Alarm" from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus"; an aria from Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys"; "Until" by Sanderson; and the Negro spiritual, "Were You There?", NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Grace Moore, soprano, returns to "Great Artists Series" for her fourth appearance, to sing "The Star," by Rogers; "Joy," by Cadman; "Mah Lindy Lou," by Strickland; Cowles' "Forgotten," and "Ciribiribin," by Pestalozzi, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, soprano; William Miller, tenor, and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, will sing Arlen's "Sing, My Heart"; Waring's "Sky Anchors"; and a group of Gershwin melodies. Miss Antoine's solo is Delibes' "Maids of Cadiz"; Mr. Schmidt's will be Porter's "In the Still of the Night," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Madeleine Carroll returns to "Cavalcade of America" to star in "That They Might Live," by Norman Rosten, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

"Screen Guild Players" makes its autumn debut tonight in a radio presentation of "Yankee Doddle Dandy," played by the original movie cast, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Donald Van Wart and Johnny Cole, pianists, are co-starred in a new program to be heard regularly Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, WNAC, 7:30 p. m., with Donna Dane as vocalist.

**Tuesday**

Imogene Wolcott, home economist, is to begin a series of homemaking talks, including a quiz, on the NBC New England Network, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, WBZ, WBZA, WTIC, WJAR, WCSH, WLBZ, and WFEA, 9:30 a. m.

"Music on a Holiday—Music for Victory," on "School of the Air of the Americas," observes Alaska Day in a program which includes a group of Eskimo songs and songs of the Klondike, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

## Three Novelties Repeated To Conclude Boston Season

By Margaret Lloyd

Ballet Theater, with its chic productions, its brilliant principals, its large cast of skilled and charming dancers (including a corps de ballet that does not straggle, wabble or waver) closed its highly successful four-day engagement at the Opera House Saturday night with repeat performances of the three major novelties—"Aleko," "Pillar of Fire," and "Don Domingo."

In the afternoon Simon Semenoff's concentrated version of the classic "Coppélia" from two acts and three scenes to one act and three scenes, with revised settings, and Dolin's "Pas de Quatre" were given their only performances of the short season. This little anecdote of the four famous ballerinas—Taglioni, Grahn, Grisi, and Cerrito—in command performance before Queen Victoria, is more fun when it is remembered that all their lacy etiquette, bowing one another into view and smiling sugar-sweetly, hides the hearts of cats and rivals, and just rivals at the moment when they all crowd downstage to be first in line, practically shoving one another (but oh, so graciously) into the footlights. Markova misses neither the fun nor the grace of this interpretation of Taglioni. Karen Conrad, Annabelle Lyon, and Rosella Hightower are cast in their technical relation to the others.

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The very qualities which make Markova the great classical ballerina of the day limit her in many character roles, though she has plenty of dramatic ability. Thus, her Zemphira of "Aleko" is not sufficiently earthy, her Mexican belle of "Don Domingo" lack robustiousness; and Nora Kaye, who has not the effortless ease necessary in ballet blanc, surpasses her as the Floretta of "Bluebeard." Kaye, the heroine of "Pillar of Fire," could, on feels, fill either the gypsy or the Mexican roles more sumptuously. Baronova's sturdy technique is sometimes marred by the show of strain or preparation, she has vigor and dash in the mischievous girl type of thing, but has not yet revealed (to the present writer) any great emotional maturity.

Dolin can take either classical or character parts with style and finesse, whether danseur noble, showman, or comedian (one cannot imagine Bluebeard's wives without him), and here it is interesting to note that his current choregraphy is not creative but consists all along the line of restaging and restyling the classics. His latest production "Romantic Age," scheduled for its premiere at the Metropolitan Opera House Oct. 23, is said to be in this same vein of the romantic period which we now call classical.

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The great creative choregrapher of the company and of the day is Antony Tudor, whose "Pillar of Fire" was the outstanding success of the Boston as of the New York season. It received three performances here, and his earlier work, "Jardin aux Lilas" (from which the later seems to be an expansion) one, on Friday evening. Both these ballets deal delicately, sensitively, with amazing insight into feminine psychology, with frustrated love. A third along the same line of development is his "Romeo and Juliet," which will probably not be ready for production before spring.

"I'd like to get it done right away," Tudor said in a short interview Saturday, "because with this I will be through with the love mood and ready to go on with other things I have in mind."

He said he began to work not from Shakespeare but from Shakespeare's source material, the short stary, thinking it would never do to try to balletize the immortal tragedy. But to his surprise the work brought him right back to the bard himself. Another interesting point in connection with this ballet is that the musical temperament which has the faculty of unerringly choosing the right music for his theme here selects Delius rather than Tchaikovsky or Gounod or Berlioz, or any of the hosts of others who have found inspiration in the great love story. And here again Tudor uses the music independently of its original program. The title of the Delius score, an opera, is "A Village Romeo and Juliet."

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Tudor's "Dark Elegies" (to Mahler's "Kindertotenlieder"), his best work in his estimation (and in the writer's), will be revived during the New York fall season at the Metropolitan.

David Lichine, who could not be found in Boston during the tryout of his "The Steam Is on the Beam" and other numbers in the musical show, "Beat the Band," was here last week working on "Helen of Troy," for its United States premiere in New York on Oct. 28. He had got in and out of an army uniform during the tryout, he said in passing, and was not indefinitely deferred. He did not say, but it is understood, that he will completely revise the choregraphy of the Fokine work. He may even turn it into a boogie-woogie ballet.

Though Ballet Theater is an American company of Russian descent and acquisition, it has a distinctive flavor, an atmosphere of freshness, verve, and flair, that separates it from the more regular Ballet Russe variety. And into this atmosphere, the guest choregrapher from the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, Leonide Massine, does not fit. Piling Ossa upon Pelion, heaping surrealism on grotesquerie, startling the eye, belaboring the ear, either with cacophony, as in "Don Domingo" or with sticky euphony, as in "Aleko," his new productions are wearisome masses of detail. There seems to be more hope for "Don Domingo" because it is shorter, the Mexican dances could be pointed up, and the Mayan pas de deux (by Markova and Skibin) is enjoyable as it is.

The company is booked for an extensive tour covering 36 American cities (some of them with real symphony orchestras available) which could occupy them until the spring season of ballet at the Metropolitan. But war pursues them. They cannot be sure of adequate transportation for themselves and scenery. They cannot be sure of holding their young men, many of whom have already been granted a six-months deferment for the Mexican season. Good physiques help to make good dancers—and possibly good soldiers. A fine body of men, as the brass hats would say, fills the ranks of Ballet Theater. Here as elsewhere, everything is uncertain.

In spite of capacity houses during the recent visit, a spring season by Ballet Theater in Boston is unlikely. But Aaron Richmond, local manager, says the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo may come in February.

### *Openings Tonight*

At the Majestic—Third and final week in the current series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals begins tonight with "The Gondoliers." Curtain at 8:30.

At the Plymouth—"Guest in the House," Hagar Wilde's and Dale Eunson's comedy drama from last season in New York, with Nancy Kelly of the movies now heading a cast which includes Louise Campbell, Richard Beach, Suzanne Jackson, Templeton Fox, and Joan Spencer, Louise Larrabee, Robert Breton, Walter Beck, Reginald Denham directed. Setting by Raymond Sovey. Produced by Stephen and Paul Ames. Curtain at 8:30.

### *Youth Concerts*

The fifth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Youth Concerts, Wheeler Beckett, conductor, will open Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 4, with a program consisting of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, Strauss' "Southern Roses" Waltz, and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries." Other concerts will follow on Dec. 16, Jan. 13, Feb. 3, March 24, and April 14.

## Art Exhibitions

**Boston Public Library**—Exhibition Legros—etchings and drypoints. Through October.
**Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain**—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.
**Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street**—Pictures by Edna Hibel.
**Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue**—Water colors by Kenneth McIntosh. Through Oct. 30.
**Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street**—Portraits by Madam Jeanne W. De Leiris. Through Oct. 26.
**Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street**—Paintings by Umberto Romano, water colors by Arthur K. D. Healy. Through Nov. 17.
**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Members' exhibition.
**Holman's Print Shop, 54 Park Street**—Prints of ships and yachts.
**Institute of Modern Art, 216 Beacon Street**—Exhibition of art work by children of the Boston public schools.
**Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Water colors by Catherine Spencer Goodnow. Through Oct. 24.
**Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge**—Permanent Collection of Medieval and modern artists; Asiatic works of art and prints of the Masters; Roman coins.
**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court**—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45. Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.
**Museum of Fine Arts**—Hours, 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. Paintings by contemporary American artists (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Prints after Raphael, engravings by Dusant, etchings by Catherlinot and the Perelle (Print Department). The Philip Leffingwell Spalding collection of early American silver (Recent Accession Gallery).

### *Exhibitions Outside Boston*

**Massachusetts**

**Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy**—Contemporary Canadian artists. Through Nov. 10. Portraits by the Colonial American painter, John Greenwood. Through Nov. 6.
**Concord: Concord Art Association**—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Frederick A. Bosley. Water colors, pottery and miniatures by Robert N. Hudspeth.
**Fitchburg: The Fitchburg Art Center**—Exhibition of moving "gadgets" to show how buildings are planned. Made by The Addison Gallery, Andover. Circulated by The American Federation of Arts. Through Oct. 29.
**Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum**—Music in Art. Paintings by Lee Ramsdell. Through Oct. 31.
**Springfield: Museum of Fine Arts**—Contemporary Portraits. Through Oct. 31.
**The George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery**—Loan exhibition of oils, water colors, prints and drawings from the Midtown Galleries in New York. Through Oct. 28.
**Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery**—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through Oct. 28.
**Worcester: Worcester Art Museum**—Exhibition of British crafts, sponsored by the British Government.

**New Hampshire**

**Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art**—American prints, prints by Joseph Pennell, paintings of life in the Soviet Union by Frank Horowitz. Through October.

**Rhode Island**

**Providence: Providence Art Club**—Water colors by Gerald Mast; Paintings and drawings by Frederick B. Sisson. Through Oct. 26.

## Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

### *Theaters*

**Shubert**—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinee Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performances 8:30.
**Plymouth**—"Guest in the House," by Hagar Wilde and Dale Eunson. Starring Nancy Kelly. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
**Wilbur**—"Life With Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)
**Colonial**—"Mr. Sycamore," by Ketti Frings. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, Claiborne Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)
**Majestic**—"The Gondoliers," presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company, R. H. Burnside, director. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday at 2:30.

### *Films in Boston*

**Bijou**—"Sweater Girl," 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8 "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 10:45 a. m., 3, 5:40, 9:15.
**Exeter**—"Not a Ladies Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 3:26, 5:25, 9:25. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 2:30, 6:30, 8:30. "March of Time." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.
**Esquire**—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05. Short subjects.
**Fenway**—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:30. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:30, 4:40, 8.
**Fine Arts**—"Forgotten Village," Burgess Meredith. 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:55, 9:55. "Alive in the Deep." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10. "California Junior Symphony." 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35.
**Keith Memorial**—"Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. "Tales of Manhattan," Rita Hayworth. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55.
**Kenmore**—"Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien, 2, 6:20, 9:40. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1, 4:30, 8.
**Metropolitan**—"Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.
**Modern**—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.
**Mystic**—"Priorities of 1942," Ann Sothern. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 7:55, 10:35. "The World at War," 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:20.
**Orpheum**—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 7:55, 10:35. "The World at War," 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:20.
**Paramount**—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.
**RKO-Boston**—"Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee, and Molly. 10:25 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:40, 10:20. Stage Show: 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.
**Scollay**—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.
**South Station Theater**—"The Fighting French," "Divide and Conquer," "Information Please," "Training Polo Ponies in Argentina," "The U. S. Navy," "Excursions in Science," cartoons and latest newsreels.
**State**—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "The World at War." 11:48 a. m., 2:48, 5:48, 8:48.
**Telepix**—"March of Time," "Fighting French," "Kate Smith," "Information, Please," "La Cucuracha," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous, 10 a. m. to midnight.
**Trans-Lux**—"Johnny Apollo," Dorothy Lamour, Tyrone Power. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:00, 5:45, 8:45. "Submarine Raider," Marguerite Chapman, John Howard. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:30, 10:20.
**Tremont**—"Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll, Sterling Hayden. 11:25 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10.
**Uptown**—"Dr. Broadway," J. Carroll Naish. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:15, 5:50, 9:20.
**Washington Street Olympia**—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 10:13 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:58, 9:46. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

### *Films in Suburbs*

**ALLSTON**—**Capitol**: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. 1:45, 5:00.
**Allston**: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 1:45, 8.
**ARLINGTON**—**Capitol**: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Juke Box Jenny," Kay Murray. 1:45, 8.
**Regent**: "Ranger in the Pacific." Don Terry, Leo Carrillo. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.
**BRAINTREE**—**Braintree**: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
**BRIGHTON** — **Egyptian**: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:50, 8.
**BROOKLINE VILLAGE**—**Brookline**: "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 3:56, 6:37, 9:18. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Case," Ralph Bellamy.
**Coolidge Corner**: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. "Battle of Midway." 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.
**Cleveland Circle**: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. "Grand Central Murder." Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.
**CAMBRIDGE** — **Central Square**: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.
**University**: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. "The March of Time." 3, 6:15, 9:25. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 1:45, 5, 8:10.
**DORCHESTER** — **Dorchester**: "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. "Smart Alecks," East Side Kids. 2, 7.
**Strand**: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:05, 9:06. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:55, 7:55.
**Codman**: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:20, 9:20. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.
**Upham's Corner**: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:10. "Private Buckaroo." 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40.
**EGLESTON SQUARE** — **Eglestion**: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:45.
**EVERETT** — **Capitol**: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey. 3:23, 7, 9:44. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 2:05, 8:36.
**Park**: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Alan Mowbray. "March of Time." 2, 7:30.
**HINGHAM**—**New Loring Hall**: "Mrs. Miniver." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:15, 5:50, 9:20.
**HYDE PARK**—**Fairmount**: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.
**Hyde Park**: "Mississippi Gambler." Frances Langford. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 2, 8.
**JAMAICA PLAIN**—**Jamaica**: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser. "The Battle of Midway." 1:45, 7:45.
**LEXINGTON**—**Lexington**: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3, 8:45. Selected Short Subjects.
**LYNN**—**Open-Air Theater**: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Blue, White and Perfect," Continuous from dusk to midnight.
**MALDEN**—**Granada**: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.
**DORCHESTER** — **Dorchester**: "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. "Smart Alecks," East Side Kids. 2, 7.
**Mystic**: "World at War." 2:15, 8:30. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Jackie Cooper. 3:25, 7, 9:40.
**Maplewood**: "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 3:15, 9:06. "Henry and Dizzy," Charlie Smith, Jimmy Lydon. 1:55, 7:40.
**Orpheum**: "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen, Edmond O'Brien. 2:10, 8:00. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 3:30, 9:35.
**Strand**: "Priorities on Parade," A. Miller, Jerry Colonna. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2:00, 5:10, 8:15.
**MATTAPAN** — **Orient**: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:05, 9:05. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," 1:50, 7:50.
**MEDFORD**—**Fellsway**: "Flight Lieutenant," "Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:30, 7:30.
**Medford**: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 7:45.
**MELROSE** — **Melrose**: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:30, 7:30.
**NATICK**—**Colonial**: "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7.
**NEEDHAM**—**Needham**: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy, Miriam Hopkins. "Ships with Wings," John Clements, Leslie Banks. 2, 7.
**NEWTON** — **Paramount**: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.
**QUINCY**—**Quincy**: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.
**Strand**: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Mayfoot," William Tracy, Jimmy Gleason. 2, 8.
**REVERE**—**Revere**: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "The Corpse Vanishes." B. Lugosi. 2, 8.
**Boulevard**: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. "The Corpse Vanishes," Bella Lugosi. 2, 8.
**SAUGUS**—**Drive-In Theater**: "Tom, Dick and Harry," and "Blue, White and Perfect." Continuous from dusk to midnight.
**SOMERVILLE**—**Central**: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, R. Sterling. 2, 8.
**Strand**: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "Private Buckaroo," Andrew Sisters. 2, 8.
**WAKEFIELD**—**Wakefield**: "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2:08, 7:53. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Evelyn Keyes. 3:38, 9:32.
**WALTHAM**—**Embassy**: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.
**WATERTOWN** — **Watertown Square**: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "North to the Klondike," Brod Crawford. 1:45, 7:45.
**Coolidge**: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper, Walter Brennan. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.
**WAVERLEY** — **Strand**: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:45.
**WELLESLEY HILLS** — **Community Playhouse**: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy, Miriam Hopkins. "Ships with Wings," Leslie Banks. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
**WEST NEWTON** — **West Newton**: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy, Miriam Hopkins. "Ships With Wings," Leslie Banks. 2, 8.
**WINCHESTER** — **Winchester**: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 3:35, 6:02, "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2:03, 6:40, 9:28.


## AMUSEMENTS

**(BOSTON STAGE)**

WILBUR • LAST WEEK—MAT. WED.
LIFE WITH FATHER
made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE
Evgs: $1.10 to $2.75—Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.20
NEXT MON. MAIL ORDERS NOW SEATS THURSDAY
MAX GORDON presents
"JUNIOR MISS"
A New Comedy by JEROME CHODOROV and JOSEPH FIELDS
Authors of the Hilarious "MY SISTER EILEEN"
BASED ON THE "NEW YORKER" STORIES by SALLY BENSON
Directed by MOSS HART
EVES: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL Last Week • Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. Sat.
The THEATRE GUILD presents
MR. SYCAMORE
A New Comedy by KETTI FRINGS
Based on a story by Robert Ayre
with LILLIAN GISH STUART ERWIN CLAIBORNE FOSTER
NEXT WEEK - MATS. THURS. SAT.
SEATS ON SALE THURS.

PLAYHOUSE COMPANY of THE THEATRE GUILD presents
LUNT • FONTANNE
S. N. Behrman's Extravaganza
"THE PIRATE"

MAJESTIC • LAST WEEK
Boston Comic Opera Co. in
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
— OPENS TONIGHT —
"GONDOLIERS"
Mon., Tues., Wed. Evgs.—Wed. Mat.
EVES.: 55c, 65c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20; WED. MATS.: 55c, 65c, $1.10; SAT. MATS.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65 (Tax Incl.)
— OPENS THURS. EVE. —
"PATIENCE"
SEATS NOW

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

UNIVERSITY
Beyond the Blue Horizon
ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY?
THE MARCH OF TIME
WEDNESDAY — REVIEW DAY
WENDY BARRIE • JAMES ELLISON
"MAJOR BARBARA"

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

PROVEN PICTURES
NEWSREEL Old South L. LATEST NEWS KALTENBORN
YELLOW CAESAR
TREMONT Carroll S. Hyman Subway Passage
BROADWAY
NORMANDIE BABY FACE MORGAN SOMETHING TO SING ABOUT
JAMES CAGNEY
BIJOU Dresser Girl P. Goddard • R. Milland
REAP THE WILD WIND
SQUARE MYS 1000 Free Dishes Suicide Squadron
HOW GREEN MY VALLEY
UPHAMS TAL. 6000 Andrews Sisters Private Buckaroo
IN OLD CALIFORNIA

3rd WEEK
TALES OF MANHATTAN
7 GREAT STARS
LUPE VELEZ • LEON ERROLL
PATRICIA MORISON • ELISABETH BERGNER
WALTER HUSTON • CHARLES BOYER
KEITH MEMORIAL
DOORS OPEN 9:30 A.M.

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Errol FLYNN • Ronald REAGAN
"Desperate Journey"
Plus "Just Off Broadway"

PARAMOUNT • FENWAY
NOW
Humphrey BOGART • Mary ASTOR
"ACROSS THE PACIFIC"
Plus "I Live On Danger"

**NEW YORK (MOVIES)**

SONJA HENIE JOHN PAYNE
ICELAND
with JACK OAKIE SAMMY KAYE and BAND
Plus A Big Stage Show
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

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# The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

## A Place of Refuge

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN MANY PARTS of the world today a great deal of emphasis necessarily is being placed on the preparation of places of refuge from the destruction wrought by instruments of war. Underground passages have become homes and the cellar a welcome retreat. The courage and cheerfulness shown by those who have been forced to live under such trying conditions are inspiring. The general expression of these high qualities has a deeper significance than is generally conceded; it comes from an inherent faith in the supremacy of good and the conviction that greed, tyranny, and lust for power, the enemies of mankind, will eventually be overcome. The courage and resourcefulness shown in the face of discomfort and danger prove that Christian democracy has a strong hold on humanity, even on those who do not call themselves Christians. The uplifting and strengthening effects of the Christianization of great numbers of people are seen and felt in times of emergency, when men rise above the longing for material comforts and security and face danger with equanimity.

In more than one instance in the Bible the great rock is spoken of as a place of refuge and shelter, as in Isaiah, where we read (32:2), **"A man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."** This simile becomes especially beautiful when we think of hot and toilsome journeys across the desert sands.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," defines "rock," in part (p. 593), as "spiritual foundation; Truth." The great rock was a welcome shelter in ancient days, just as material structures are today; but the real place of refuge is in Truth, not in material habitations. The understanding of the truth of man's eternal unity with the Father is a sure defense from danger.

War is devastating and its conditions and results are disheartening to those who look upon material things as real and substantial. Yet, in the loss of earthly treasures we may realize the futility of clinging to material things. However beautiful or worthy material objects may seem to be, they are not substance, and hence have no real importance. That which is spiritual alone is substantial and real, and nothing spiritual will ever be destroyed.

Divine Science reveals the fact that the nature of man is spiritual, like his creator; and being spiritual, it is indestructible. God is Mind, Spirit, divine Principle, and man is His likeness. The real man needs no place of refuge; but mortals need such a place. The real need of mankind is to seek refuge in Truth in right thinking. While entertaining good thoughts we are experiencing good, for good and evil cannot occupy consciousness at the same time. Good thoughts are spiritual thoughts, thoughts of health, peace, and brotherly love.

* * *

Right where he is, each one may demonstrate safety and peace through communion with God. The Psalmist spoke of spiritual communion when he said (Psalms 91:1, 2): **"He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust."** Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 306), **"Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal."**

To realize that man is the beloved child of God dispels doubt and fear. We need constantly to express the qualities of God. Our oneness with Him is demonstrated through the expression of His qualities, wisdom, health, joy, unselfed love, spiritual understanding. Good thoughts are an impregnable fortress, a sure refuge. This fact is being proved in numerous instances by those needing a place of refuge. A Christian Scientist told of a marvelous instance of protection and of loving help received in a forced evacuation from her home and country. The sense of home was never lost, and adequate food and shelter were provided every step of the way, although at times they seemed almost impossible to obtain.

* * *

We are never without a place of refuge. Mankind must wake to realize the great need of demonstrating the truly spiritual nature which is God's. Man is God's image; he does not consist of material elements, but of divine qualities. Man's real selfhood expresses God. We have, therefore, the intelligence to guide us in taking the right human footsteps at all times, and we have the courage and faith necessary to meet every emergency.

The true idea of spiritual being is practical and usable at all times and under all circumstances. It may sometimes seem necessary to seek a material place of refuge; but the spiritually-minded thinker will not look primarily to matter for protection. His protection is, he knows, in the all-pervading presence of infinite Love.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy questions significantly (p. 394): **"Will you bid a man let evils overcome him, assuring him that all misfortunes are from God, against whom mortals should not contend? Are material means the only refuge from fatal chances? Is there no divine permission to conquer discord of every kind with harmony, with Truth and Love?"** Then she adds, **"We should remember that Life is God, and that God is omnipotent."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

By Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FLORAL PAINTING: *By George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans)*

IT WAS IN HER LATE TEENS that the English novelist, George Eliot, painted this charming floral piece. This peculiar accomplishment has apparently been unrecorded in her biographies. But, during the Victorian era, it was quite usual for a young lady to be taught to ply the brush in a dainty manner. A century before, she would have plied the needle with equal concentration and delicacy.

The picture is signed "M. A. E. delint.", which means, of course, Mary Ann Evans. The drawing, purchased about fifty years ago by an American visiting in London, was described in an old English catalogue as "executed by the famous novelist between 1836 and 1840, when she was residing with her father at Griff House, Warwickshire." The drawing is done with considerable skill and probably follows the pattern of a textile or wallpaper design. In the bouquet are found the moss rose, bluet, poppy, auricula, and honeysuckle, secured with a knot of blue ribbon.

D. A.

## Discovering a Modern Poet

IT IS ALTOGETHER TOO EASY to get the notion that poetry is invariably this or that; and we must be on our guard against thinking that it should always be in heroic couplets or else that, if it is in such couplets, it can't possibly be poetry. (That alone is a famous squabble—and an unnecessary one.)

Now the first hurdle to be jumped (there are two) is the form in which Marianne Moore's poetry is written. It exploits what Mr. T. S. Eliot calls the "light rhyme." Here is an example from her poem "The Pangolin":

"he will drop and will
then walk away
unhurt, al-
though if unintruded on
he cautiously works down the tree, helped

by his tail. The giant-pangolin-
tail, graceful tool, as a prop or hand
or broom, or axe, tipped like
the elephant'd trunk with special skin."

Now in the midst of the phrase "giant-pangolin-tail" there is a quiet unstressed sound that Miss Moore wants to use as a rhyme, and she prints it thus at the end of the line so that there can be no mistake. Perhaps you will ask why she takes this trouble, as the rhyme is almost certain to be lost on the ear: it is the eye that profits. The answer is that the eye tells the ear what it should listen for. Instead of something as plain as a pikestaff, it's a modest little thing like a violet that must be sought out. Perhaps you will say "it's too much bother"; and, in that case, Marianne Moore is not the poet for you.

* * *

In music, there are certain mechanical expedients—by means of which a subject [melody] is made twice as slow or twice as fast, or it is played upside down or perhaps backwards. Now these are merely devices employed in the interests of unity and economy. Quite possibly a layman wouldn't recognize such an obscure device, but he probably would feel a shadowy sense of familiarity about the passage in which the device appeared. Just so, in Marianne's poems, the strophes give to the casual reader a strange sense of order; and, if one takes the trouble to count out the syllables, he will find an exact equality between the corresponding lines of the various strophes, and in addition an ingenious and delightful invention in rhyming. Perhaps someone will complain that it's too intellectual. But Bach is full of the most ingenious and complicated mechanical expedients; and it's not at all stylish to say he's too intellectual. There is plenty for the mind, but also plenty for the heart.

* * *

The other hurdle to be jumped (in Marianne Moore's poetry) is concerned with the content of the work. Some people aren't interested in unusual animals. This pangolin might not fascinate them. Still, I can hardly imagine anyone who would rather read the Oxford English Dictionary definition of the creature ("a scaly ant-eater") than Miss Moore's wonderful and comprehensive description. She starts thus:

"Another armored animal—scale
lapping scale with spruce-cone regularity until they
form the uninterrupted central
tail-row. This near-artichoke . . .

Before long we find him

"stepping
in the moonlight, on the moonlight
peculiarly, that the out-
side edges of his
hands may bear the weight and save the
claws
for digging . . ."

Still later:

"Pangolins are
not apprehensive animals; between
dusk and day, they have the not un-
chainlike machine-
like form and
frictionless creep of a thing
made graceful by adversities, con-

versities. To explain grace requires
a curious hand."

Miss Moore is concerned with explaining grace to herself and to us—but it is a particular grace, not a general one. Those who look for common talk about roses or ordinary birds will look in vain through her work; for her attention has been captured once and for all by the jerboa, the frigate pelican—and walking sticks, and Irish glass. What she talks about she loves honestly and deeply; and, since she is an artist, she illuminates. I, for one, wouldn't be without her poetry.

EDMUND SCOTT

## Authors Do Disclose Themselves

NO ENGLISH WRITER was so thoroughly himself as Dickens, and few have been made the victims of so many unjustifiable comparisons. He has had many imitators, both conscious and unconscious, but in none of them is to be found a single spark of his genius. He might be imitated at his worst, but not at his best. The writer who aped him was too flagrantly and clumsily an imitator who was trying to do the impossible. Dickens remains, as do all writers of his rank, original and unique. If he had chosen anonymity, for the sake of a diversion after his fame had become established, he would certainly have unintentionally made himself known, and have been none other than the Dickens he was.

Later and more modern writers than Dickens have sought this very device of anonymity or pseudonymity, and have failed, since it is impossible for any writer to fail to maintain his identity. Could Kipling, or Barrie, or Shaw, or Galsworthy hide himself? Each was always self-revelatory. No one doubted, for instance, from the first that the author of "George Meek, Bath Chairman" and of "Boon" was H. G. Wells, despite his assertion that he was merely the introducer of those books to the public. He has always been a prolific writer, but he saw that there was danger in being too prolific. Why not appear in another guise? And he did it. There are others of lesser eminence than Wells who have sought and have not found to their complete satisfaction how sweet are the uses of anonymity. When Arthur Christopher Benson, one of the three writing members of the family headed by an Archbishop of Canterbury, tried to conceal his identity as the author of "The Upton Letters," he was found out.

Internal evidence, all the immutable elements in writing that proclaim forcefully what we call style, revealed him as their author. . . . All that was necessary for this discovery was a familiarity with one or more books of his in which he mingled reflective essays and calm fiction, and there was the literary manner of Arthur Christopher Benson. He tried this device more than once, and thereby he learned the significance of the word "style" and all that it represents. And so did we who read him.—From "I Speak for Myself," by EDWIN FRANCIS EDGETT. (New York: Macmillan.)

## *Wind Over the Hills*

The wind drives over the knolls; the dried grasses
rustle and swing; sparrows cling to their tips;
they shake themselves, the wind fluffs their feathers;
seed heads and birds dip and rise and dip again.
Where by the woodlot's edge the wind is balked,
roaring only in upper air, waxwings search
the black alder thicket for berries, and rabbits
hide out the day long by the black alder roots.
The hawk soaring over the woodlot never sees them;
facing the wind currents it swings and hangs,
poised like a sail on the horizon's edge.

FRED LAPE

## That Older Boston in Lincolnshire

FEW PLACES IN ENGLAND possess a more impressive history than Boston, in Lincolnshire. The records of this ancient township go back to the middle of the seventh century, when Botolf, a pious Saxon monk, allowed to settle here by Ethelmund, King of the East Angles, founded a monastery on an "untilled place where none dwelt," named Icanho or Ox Island, "a wilderness unfrequented by men," the St. Botolph's Town of later years. Towards the close of the ninth century, came the invading Danes, with wasting fire and sword, and the saintly Botolf and his following and the rude structures they had raised were swept away.

Next the Normans—whom the Saxon fenmen were the last to resist—set up a small stone church, and this in turn made way for the present noble edifice, commenced on the same site in 1309 and carried over and around the older church, which was not removed until the new building was completed. The story is that the foundations of St. Botolph's Church were of timber and woolpacks. This, in part, is no doubt literally true; at the same time it is meant to express, in metaphor, that the trade in those commodities produced the wealth which enabled the people to erect the church. . . .

Now Lincolnshire has always been a county famed for its sheep, and Boston is a port facing towards the Netherlands, which was the great manufacturing country. At this period, Boston was as Sydney now is, and Ghent and Bruges were as are Leeds and Bradford. The stream of trade flowed from the Asiatic regions at the southeast across Europe to Britain in the northwest. The great commercial cities of the world were in the center of that route, in Southern Germany and Northern Italy, and Boston was on the route. Thus it was that Boston, in the reign of John, ranked next to London as the second port in the kingdom. But Boston's prosperity was highest from 1300 to 1450, the period during which its glorious church was building. Those were the days of the Hanseatic League, which had its steelyard and staple at Boston. . . .

But there was a turn of the tide. England became a self-supporting country which manufactured its own raw material; such towns as Norwich and Worsted took the place once held by the Flemish cities, and the Fen port was no longer wanted for the export of wool. While ships were made larger, its harbour was silted up; Boston was a decaying town. The success of the Moslems broke up the old overland trade route to India, and the attempt to find a new route led to the discovery of America. Instead of flowing in an easterly direction, the main stream of trade was across the Atlantic towards the west, and Liverpool and Bristol usurped the place which Boston had once held.

And so the glory of the Boston of the Middle Ages departed. . . . Yet Boston survived the loss of its trade and of institutions associated with its mediaeval activity and importance. Greater things were reserved for it. Soon it was to be redeemed from the obscurity which threatened it and to obtain a place in world-history by reason of the part it played in the peopling of New England and its share in the founding of the American States. It was in the period of the great upheaval in Church and State that the Lincolnshire Boston made its impress upon the pages of history.—From "The Romantic Story of the Puritan Fathers," by ALBERT C. ADDISON. (Boston: L. C. Page.)

## *Searchlight Battery*

The plane, like a moving star,
climbs through the night
until its shining wings
are trapped with light.

ULRICH THOWBETZKOY

## UN LUGAR DE REFUGIO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN MUCHAS PARTES del mundo hoy se está poniendo grande énfasis, necesariamente, en la preparación de lugares de refugio a causa de la destrucción llevada a cabo por los instrumentos de guerra. Los caminos subterráneos se han convertido en hogares y los sótanos son retiros recibidos con agradecimiento. Son inspiradores el valor y la alegría que muestran aquellos que han sido forzados a vivir bajo condiciones tan atribulantes. La expresión general de estas altas cualidades tiene una significación más profunda de lo que generalmente se le concede. Viene de una fe inherente en la supremacía del bien y de una convicción de que la codicia, la tiranía y el ansia del poder, que son los enemigos de la humanidad, serán vencidos finalmente. El valor y la confianza que se muestran en presencia del dolor y del peligro, prueban que la democracia cristiana está firmemente arraigada en la humanidad, aún en aquellos que no se llaman a sí mismos cristianos. Los efectos inspiradores y animadores de la cristianización de un gran número de personas se ven y se sienten en tiempos de emergencia cuando los hombres se elevan por encima del deseo de la comodidad y seguridad materiales para afrontar el peligro con calma.

En más de una ocasión en la Biblia se habla de la gran roca como de un lugar de refugio y escondedero como en Isaías, donde leemos (32:2): "Y será un Varón como escondedero contra el viento, y como abrigo contra la tempestad; como corrientes de aguas en un lugar de sequía, y como la sombra de una peña grande en tierra de cansancio." Esta comparación es especialmente hermosa cuando pensamos en el calor y la fatiga a través del desierto arenoso.

Mary Baker Eddy en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), define "roca" en parte (pág. 593) como "fundamento espiritual; Verdad". La gran roca fué un escondedero recibido con agradecimiento en los días antiguos, como las estructuras materiales lo son hoy en día; pero el verdadero lugar de refugio está en la Verdad, no en las habitaciones materiales. El entendimiento de la verdad, de la eterna unidad del hombre con el Padre, es una defensa segura contra el peligro.

La guerra es destructora y sus condiciones y resultados son desconsoladores para aquellos que miran a las cosas materiales como reales y substanciales. Sin embargo, al perder los tesoros terrenales podemos darnos cuenta de lo vano que resulta asirnos a las cosas materiales. No importa cuan bellos y valiosos parezcan ser los objetos materiales, éstos no tienen substancia, y por consiguiente, no tienen importancia real. Solamente lo espiritual es substancial y real y nada que sea espiritual puede ser destruído.

La Ciencia divina revela el hecho de que la naturaleza del hombre es espiritual, como su creador; y siendo espiritual es indestructible. Dios es Mente, Espíritu, Principio divino, y el hombre es Su semejanza. El hombre real no necesita lugar de refugio, pero los mortales sí necesitan tal lugar. La necesidad real de la humanidad es buscar refugio en la Verdad y en el pensamiento correcto. Mientras albergamos buenos pensamientos experimentamos el bien, porque el bien y el mal no pueden ocupar la conciencia al mismo tiempo. Los buenos pensamientos son pensamientos espirituales, pensamientos de salud, de paz y de amor fraternal.

Exactamente en el mismo lugar donde uno está, puede demostrar seguridad y paz por medio de la comunión con Dios. El Salmista habló de la comunión espiritual cuando dijo (Salmos, 91:1, 2): "El que habita en el retiro del Altísimo, morará seguro bajo la sombra del Omnipotente. Yo diré de Jehová: ¡Refugio mío y fortaleza mía! ¡mi Dios, en él confiaré!" La señora Eddy escribe en SCIENCE AND HEALTH (pág. 306): "Sin perturbarse en medio del conflicto del testimonio de los sentidos materiales, la Ciencia, aun entronizada, está presentando a los mortales el Principio divino, inmutable y armonioso,—está presentando la Vida y el universo como siempre presentes y eternos."

La comprensión de que el hombre es el hijo muy amado de Dios, disipa la duda y el temor. Necesitamos expresar constantemente las cualidades de Dios. Nuestra unidad con El se demuestra expresando Sus cualidades: sabiduría, salud, gozo, amor desinteresado y entendimiento espiritual. Los buenos pensamientos son una fortaleza inexpugnable, un refugio seguro. Este hecho lo están probando en muchos casos aquellos que necesitan un lugar de refugio. Una Científica Cristiana contó de un caso maravilloso de protección y amorosa ayuda que le fué dada cuando se le obligó a salir de su casa y de su país. Nunca perdió la idea del hogar y a cada paso que daba recibía alimento y albergue a pesar de que algunas veces parecía casi imposible obtenerlos.

Nunca estamos sin un lugar de refugio. La humanidad debe despertar y darse cuenta de la gran necesidad de demostrar la verdadera naturaleza espiritual que es de Dios. El hombre es la imagen de Dios y no está hecho de elementos materiales, sino de cualidades divinas. La individualidad verdadera del hombre expresa a Dios. Tenemos, por consiguiente, la inteligencia que nos guía a dar los pasos correctos en todas las ocasiones y tenemos también el valor y la fe necesarios para hacer frente a cualquier emergencia.

La verdadera idea del sér espiritual es práctica y se puede usar siempre y bajo cualquier circunstancia. Pudiera parecer necesario algunas veces buscar un lugar material de refugio, pero el que piense con una mente espiritual no buscará primeramente la materia para protección. Su protección, él lo sabe, está en la presencia del Amor infinito que todo lo penetra.

En SCIENCE AND HEALTH la señora Eddy en la página 394 hace las significativas preguntas: "¿Mandaréis a un hombre que se deje vencer por el mal, asegurándole que todas sus desgracias son de Dios contra quien los mortales no deben luchar? ¿Son los medios materiales el único refugio de riesgos y peligros? ¿No hay permiso divino para vencer la confusión con la armonía, con la Verdad y el Amor?" Luego añade: "Debemos recordar que la Vida es Dios y que Dios es omnipotente."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

'THE WORLD WE WANT' SERIES
Monday, October 19, 1942



# Intimate Message: Washington

***Floods Recede at Washington as War Tide Rises*** ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

After its week of almost ceaseless rain, Washington is drying out again. For several days the question of whether the swollen Potomac River would repeat its 1936 performance, cascade down Constitution Avenue and isolate downtown Washington and a half dozen Government departments attracted more attention than the battle in the Solomons.

The waters of the Potomac, the Shenandoah and the Rappahannock are getting back to normal but not before they had done, according to one Washington newspaper, more damage to the local war effort than a squadron of trained Axis saboteurs.

Rising and falling water, however, has not prevented the last few days from being among the most important here since America entered the war. The country learned a number of new facts about its war effort. Some of these were unexpectedly encouraging while others were sobering. But they all meant that American determination to smash the Axis was being translated into solid deeds.

Perhaps the stiffest jolt of all was the candid statement of Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall that not only did the Army need the nation's 18- and 19-year-old youths, but that they could expect to see a lot of fighting. The General made it plain that, while it was necessary to have men in their thirties and forties in the Army, persons of this age were not considered the best soldiers and that young divisions would probably be chosen for offensive fighting, where possible.

**Britain Saved by "Boys"**

German newspapers have already begun carrying notices that boys under 18 years of age have been casualties on the Russian front, while youths under 20 are officially declared to make the best pilots with the Royal Air Force. To a considerable extent, it was boys not old enough to vote who saved Britain and world democracy during the Battle of Britain.

Despite the accent on youth, the War Department made it clear that it was planning no mass army, such as that of Germany or the Soviet Union. Although the Army will number 7,500,000 men by the end of 1943, only 3,500,000, or less than one-half of these, will be battlefield troops.

Most surprising was the announcement that plans for the American Army air forces had been upped to 2,200,000 men. Not only is this believed to be well over twice the size of Germany's boasted Luftwaffe, but the American air arm will be created simultaneously with the shipment of American planes to the British, the Russians, and the Chinese. Working with the rapidly expanding RAF, the Americans should be able, within another year, to drop unheard-of bombloads upon enemy troop concentrations, naval bases, transportation systems and industrial facilities.

**Production Equal to Axis**

Bad news for the Axis was President Roosevelt's statement that during the year ending June 30, 1943, the United States will have spent approximately $74,000,000,000 on the war alone. This is at the rate of more than $200,000,000 a day.

Since the current estimate is between one fourth to one third higher than that of last January, it means that America's war effort has far exceeded the best judgment of the Administration in the days following Pearl Harbor. It is on the basis of this $74,000,000,000 figure that the War Production Board now believes that this country is producing as much war equipment as all of the Axis combined.

During the past week, the United States also learned that the Navy was being frank with the country when it announced last August that Solomons would be a long, bitter fight. On the 10th of that month, for example, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, warned that America might have lost as many as three cruisers in the opening phase of the Solomon struggle and that future heavy losses in men and material must be expected. Both these predictions have been borne out. More than once during the past weeks, when things have looked favorable in the Southwestern Pacific, Navy officers have suggested to newspapermen that they reread Admiral King's warning.

If the situation in the Solomons is full of grave danger for the Americans, there is reason to believe that it is improving elsewhere. It is hard to think of a more unhappy group of soldiers than that of the Japanese still remaining on Kiska Island, where, without air protection, they are being subjected to a crescendo of American bombing. The growth of American strength in Alaska and the Aleutians is symbolic of this country's increasing preparedness.

An American contingent has arrived in Liberia, where it can keep close watch on the uneasy Vichy-French Port of Dakar. A large troop convoy has landed in Britain, while American bombers, taking off from bases in the Middle East, have carried supplies to the Yugoslavian army of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch. The American pressure gauge upon the Axis is rising. We can expect results.

# The Country Speaks: Manila

***Street Names Spell City's History*** ..... ***By Walter Robb***

Manila's street names are replete with history, much of it world-wide, and not all of it forgotten. Old and new mingle. No. 1 calle Victoria was Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters where, during five years from 1935 to 1940, Lieut. Gen. David Dwight Eisenhower was war-plans expert. This work led directly up to his present command in Europe, and from a colonel's eagles to a general's stars; but the street name Victoria cuts back to Magellan's voyage around the world from San Lucar, Spain, 1519 to 1521. Of the five ships that undertook that voyage, the "Victoria" alone achieved it.

It is General MacArthur's respect for history that led him to select these quarters over the west wall of Manila as headquarters for the United States Military Commission to the Philippines.

Americans remember Daniel Burnham of Chicago as the man who planned modern Washington, at about the turn of the century. He also planned modern Manila and the City of Baguio. Burnham Green, fronting the Manila Hotel, in Manila, commemorates this. He laid out two wide thoroughfares leading through the suburbs toward Cavite, Taft Avenue from downtown, Dewey Boulevard from the city's famous Luneta. The late Chief Justice of the United States was our first civil governor of the Philippines, 1901-1903, and Admiral Dewey the hero of the Battle of Manila Bay that destroyed the Spanish Fleet and gave us mastery of Manila.

Taft Avenue bisects Manila's southern district, Malate, and has opened many blocks there for modern homes, very handsome ones along the avenue itself. New streets seem to have been named for some of the states. Instead, they are named for state-guard regiments that answered President McKinley's call in 1898 and were mustered into the Federal service as volunteers. They comprised Maj. Gen Wesley E. Merritt's command the day Manila was occupied by our troops, Aug. 13, 1898. Here you see Kansas, Oregon, Nebraska, Dakota, California, Georgia, and others. (But the 20th Kansas under Funston was a later arrival at Manila.)

Such groups of troops seeded the Philippines with western pioneer stock. The crafts were bound to flourish, therefore, and the archipelago to forge ahead.

But old things tarried. Scholars have said that Manila is the world's best remaining example of the medieval walled city, excelling Nuremberg from the viewpoint of the military engineer. So it is interesting to see why the city was walled. After its victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588, Elizabeth of England licensed its captains to spoil the Spanish coasts, harbors, and ship-building works, also to prey upon its colonial capitals. This was done with no little vigor, and to save the capitals, Philip II ordered them to be walled and equipped with redoubts and defenses. Capt. Gomex Perez de las Mariñas, from Flanders' campaigns, did the job at Manila, a good one, and made Manila pay for it. Calle Dasmariñas, of course, recalls the episode.

Calle Benevides in the walled city recalls the "John Harvard" of the Philippines, Bishop Benevides, who left a fund and his library for the founding of the University of Santo Tomás, which was done in 1621. It is at the new Santo Tomás, north and east of the walled city some two miles, that Japan has interned American and British civilians numbering about 3,500. Homeside Americans may assume that these are nearly all the civilians who were living in the Philippines, except the aged and parents with small children, a few food-manufacturers, etc., not confined there. This is wrong.

American civilians in the Philippines number, with their children, more than 11,000. More, that is, by more than 1,000, the number of Merritt's troops that effected the city's occupation under our flag 42 years ago. Not all are so fortunate, comparatively, as to be at Santo Tomás. No, not half.

# To Change the Subject:

***My Quest for Agnes Blank*** ..... ***By Everett M. Smith***

A newsman collecting material for a story has many quaint contacts with human nature. The other day, because a certain amateur collector whose name was known but whose address is any one of a sheaf of suburbs was yet to be found out, the following took place:

With a long list of telephone numbers of all the "Blanks" in Suburbanville before me, I tackled the problem of locating Miss Agnes Blank.

The stock question was put to each person who answered: "I'm endeavoring to locate a Miss Agnes Blank who lives in Suburbanville. By any chance is there someone of that name at this number?"

My first call met with prompt results.

"Yes, this is Agnes Blank speaking."

I was getting somewhere—and fast. My search broadened a bit in scope. "Are you by any chance the 21-year-old secretary who makes a hobby of collecting pencils?" I pursued.

"Goodness, no! I'll never see 21 again! And, collecting pencils—?" Apparently such a hobby was beyond the comprehension of the one who replied.

**I Dial Again**

Leaving her slightly agasp, I tried the next number, putting the same query.

The reply was short and sweet. "No one here by that name."

With my thanks falling flatly on the click of the hung-up receiver, I made a third try.

"No, no Agnes Blank here. I have a sister Alice, and I used to know an Agnes Blank, but I haven't seen her for years. Sorry, I can't help you."

I dialed again. "Well, I have a sister-in-law by that name, but she lives over in East Centerville. Maybe you're looking for her."

I explained my quest. "No, I'm afraid not. She keeps house. And, what's that? Collects pencils? H-m-m! Strange hobby!"

"Who is calling?" was the query put to my own on the next try, I explained. "What's she wanted for?" Patiently, I went over the whole ground. "No," came the long-sought-for information, "she doesn't live here."

A few more twirls of the dial. "Agnes Blank? In Suburbanville? Are you sure she lives in Suburbanville? I know an Agnes Blank, but she lives in Jonesville . . . No, she's not a secretary. Have you tried the Blanks on Main Street? Still, I don't know of any Agnes there, either. Sorry."

**Agnes or Alice?**

Once again I tried. "Did you say Agnes? No, there's an Alice Blank here, but no Agnes."

Getting down the list now. Two more tries. "Yes, this is the Blank residence. Sorry, no Agnes Blank here. There's a Mary Blank and an Alice Blank, that's all."

Strange how frequently Alice seemed to pop up in my search for Agnes. I dialed another number. "Sorry—no Alice Blank here," came the reply.

I had hung up before the full significance of that reply dawned upon me. I must have asked for Alice.

There were only two numbers left. I tried them without success. Staring at the list before me, I determined on one final try. I'd call again where apparently I had mistakenly asked for Alice.

"Yes, there's an Agnes Blank here. But, you asked for Alice before. Yes, Agnes is a secretary for a Boston firm. Yes, she's the one who collects pencils!"

Success at last! But, I assured myself, that if I ever took up a collecting hobby it would be 'phone numbers. It was fun!

# Lytton on the Moral Foundations for Peace

## Moral Bases for Material Security

**Sixteenth of 30 Articles**

*Much fine sounding wordage has been expended on the subject of the moral bases for internationalism in the past two decades. Often it was sincere, even magnificent—and was too frequently ignored as tiresome. Often it was empty oratory, and that was ignored too. In a sophisticated age it became fashionable to deal with intangibles lightly.*

*This attitude was a passport to war.*

*Today, the world begins to understand that there is nothing vaporous about the moral foundations of the world. Principles which once seemed abstract and visionary are now being rediscovered as the tangible substance, the very timbers and joists of the structure of peace. The words which Lord Lytton speaks on this subject today form the cornerstone of this Series.*

**By the Earl of Lytton**

The first serious challenge to the League of Nations was made by Japan in 1931 at a moment when after ten years of successful cooperation the unity and strength of the League were greatest, but at a moment when a serious economic crisis seemed most likely to imperil both its unity and its strength. The moment for the attack on Manchuria was shrewdly selected, and Japanese expectations were fully realized.

The League was seriously embarrassed. The scene of the conflict was far distant, the facts were not fully known. To gain time it appointed a Commission to ascertain the facts. In due course it learned the truth and was called upon to act. Then it hesitated and finally it failed to take any action. From that moment the decline of its influence began.

It is important to remember that on that Commission, Germany, Italy and the United States were represented and that its findings were unanimous. In the discussions of the Report at Geneva the aggression commited by Japan had no defender. The League was unanimous as the Commission of Inquiry had been. In the light of subsequent events that unanimity is remarkable. But whereas the Commission did not stop at its findings regarding the past but proceeded to make recommendations for a peaceful settlement in the future, the League after adopting the findings never even discussed the recommendations for a settlement. It merely adjourned the whole subject sine die. It was an opportunity tragically thrown away and from this gran rifiuto disastrous consequences have flowed.

If we examine the causes of this first great failure of the League, it is clear that it was not due to lack of unanimity or lack of material strength, but to lack of moral principle in those nations from which the lead must necessarily have come. Force was not needed in this case and the threat of force was never suggested. Simultaneous diplomatic representations by all the States that had voted for the Assembly's report at Geneva, followed by a serious examination of the Commission's recommendations, would have been sufficient to secure the settlement of this question which will one day have to be undertaken after rivers of blood have been shed.

But such representations could only have been effective if made by people who were able and willing to take action in the last resort. There were only four States capable of taking such action, and in the absence of the U. S. S. R. only three — Great Britain, the United States and France, but the matter had to be dropped when the Foreign Minister of Great Britain declared in the House of Commons, on February 27, 1935, that however the matter was handled he did not intend that his own country should get into trouble about it. Once more it was the obsession of national interest which was the stumbling block.

In the crises which naturally and successively followed, the same obstacle frustrated any collective action by the League. The rearmament of Germany could easily have been prevented, but the States which had the necessary power were prevented from using it by the knowledge that they had not fulfilled the promises made to Germany at the time of her enforced disarmament.

The same lack of moral principle paralyzed the Great Powers in the League at the time of the reoccupation of the Rhineland, when France alone was willing to resist, not in support of the Covenant but in the national interest of France. Those who had prevented the Customs Union between Germany and Austria in 1931, when it was proposed to accomplish it by agreement, had not the will-power to resist a much worse form of union in 1938, when it was accomplished by force; and those who in their supposed national interests had failed to help China in 1932 could not bring themselves to help Abyssinia in 1935 and 1936.

Once more it was the same British Minister who declared that he would not risk the loss of a single British ship in such a cause. After 1936 the small Powers of Europe, realizing that the Great Powers could not be relied on to make collective security a reality, stampeded away from the Covenant to the false security of neutrality. The surrender to Hitler at Munich was the final act in this shameful drama. Degradation could go no further and after that another war was inevitable.

In the humiliating sequence of events from 1932 to 1939 two features are apparent. First, the tendency of all the States Members of the League to put their national interests before their international obligations, and all were therefore unfaithful to the Covenant which they had signed. This is as true of the sins of omission by Great Britain, France and others as of the sins of commission by Japan, Italy and Germany.

The only difference that can be made is between the Great Powers and the Small Powers, because the Small Powers could not act otherwise than they did without the support of the Great Powers, whereas the Great Powers could have acted otherwise had they wished to do so. It was repeatedly asserted that a country could only be expected to go to war for its national interests, and the irony of the present situation is that those very national interests which were thought not to be involved when Japan attacked China, Italy attacked Abyssinia and Germany attacked Czechoslovakia, have suffered far greater damage from the consequences of these successive failures to honor a collective pledge than they would have from any action taken in the interests of others.

The second feature which is noticeable in this period is that the policy of Britain and France was based on the fear of war—not hatred of war, which is desirable, but fear of war, which is an impossible basis for the policy of any nation. Fear only encourages the object feared and the aggressive nations successfully exploited for their own ends this determination to avoid war at any cost which our Statesmen made so apparent.

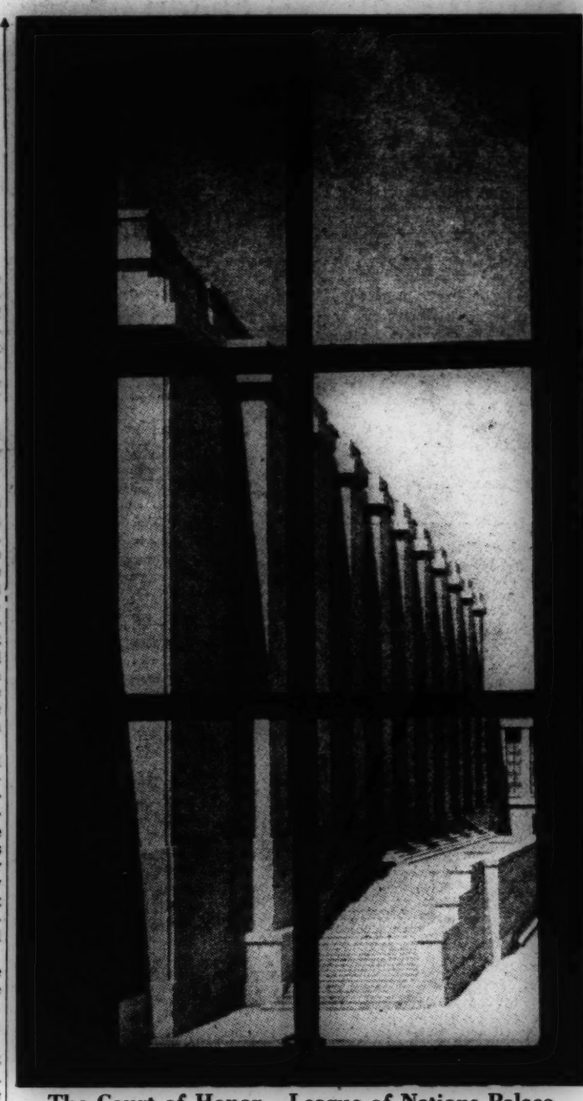
No army can fight with the determination necessary to secure ultimate victory unless it believes the moral basis of its cause to be sound. That is why every country when it goes to war always claims that it is fighting in a righteous cause and attributes to its enemy unworthy motives. Conviction of a superior moral justification for fighting may make up for some inferiority of material strength, though it cannot enable an army to succeed against overwhelmingly superior force.

As in every war, each side invariably claims to have the better cause, it is left to the onlooker and the historian to judge between them.

When war is waged between two countries for their respective national interests, and if national interest alone is recognized by both sides as its supreme justification, it is impossible for any neutral country to regard the struggle except from the same standpoint, and the sympathy of each neutral will be with the one whose victory will best promote its own national interests.

In this war the issue on the ad-

*Continued on Page Below, Col. 1*



**The Court of Honor—League of Nations Palace**

*Continued from Page Above, Col. 5*

mission of both parties is a different one. Germany is admittedly fighting for the interests of Germany. Hitler has never made any other claim. As in the European fighting Germany has hitherto been the more successful, her original war aims have been further exemplified by the use she has made of her victories. From the war aims announced by Hitler and the treatment by Germany of the countries she has conquered and occupied taken together, it is possible to estimate the moral value of the Nazi cause.

Hitler declared that the intensive rearming of Germany for which he was responsible and the use he has made of these powerful forces was for the purpose of redressing the injustices of the Versailles Treaty imposed upon Germany after her defeat in the last war. In every speech which he has made since he came into power he has devoted long passages to denouncing the cruel and unjust way in which Germany was treated by her conquerors.

If this were true, it might be expected that he would show greater consideration for the countries which he has conquered in the opening stages of the present war. Whether or not he has done so, let the people of Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, and Greece give answer. Could Hitler himself claim that he has treated these countries better than Germany was treated by her conquerors in the last war? And if he should argue that terms of occupation while hostilities continue cannot be compared with terms of peace, we have only to look at his much-advertised New Order for Europe to see the kind of peace which would follow from a German victory and to compare the conditions destined by him for these countries with the conditions of defeated Germany from 1918 to 1938.

On the one side, therefore, we have Hitler's own words and his own acts upon which to base a judgment of the moral basis of the Nazi cause in the present war. On the other side we have the speeches of British and American statesmen as to the reasons they took up arms, in which no national gains have at any time figured, to compare with the war aims of Hitler.

We have the speeches of President Stalin in the same sense. We have the Atlantic Charter, which foreshadows the kind of world we hope to establish in the future to compare with Hitler's New Order. Lastly, we have our actions in the territory we have conquered or occupied to compare with the Nazi treatment of the territories they have occupied. Let the people of Abyssinia, Syria, Persia, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and Madagascar say how their treatment compares with that of the European countries in German occupation.

Let the 31 nations which have adopted the Atlantic Charter, and are now Allies in arms against Germany, compare their treatment as Allies, and their future prospects, with that of the people of Italy, Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria, whose armies are allied with those of Germany. Lastly, let the few nations of the world that have still retained a position of neutrality, say whether the world in which they will have to live after the war will gain more by a victory of the Allied or the Axis Powers.

Judged by all these standards it is the moral basis of her cause which enabled Britain to survive when after the fall of France she stood alone and for a whole year endured the concentrated attacks of the whole German air force. It is the same moral basis which has rallied the people of the United States and brought them into the war as a united nation. Japan lost more by the stain on her national honor of her act of treachery at Pearl Harbor than she gained by the initial successes which that treachery enabled her to achieve. It is the moral basis on which their material resources rest which makes the ultimate victory of the Allies a certainty.

If there had been the same moral basis for the policy of these nations in peacetime as that on which their war effort now rests, the war need never have taken place and all the suffering and misery which it has caused to the present generation might have been prevented. National interest rather than human welfare inspired the policy of each one just as surely as it inspired that of Hitler and Mussolini, and just as surely have the national interests of all those countries suffered.

An attempt was made to lay the foundations of an international society when the League of Nations was established after the last war, and for some years it looked as if this experiment might be allowed to develop hopefully before it was shattered by another world war. The reason this development was so slow and so short-lived was because the nations which formed the League were still governed by those who thought that national interests must be paramount.

The first country to desert the League was the United States of America, whose President had been its principal founder. Acceptance of President Wilson's ideal was allowed to become a party issue in America. Because the party which believed it to be in the national interest of America to keep aloof from international politics came into power, the League of Nations was seriously handicapped from the start.

This was not, as is so often alleged, because the obligations of the Member States to each other could not be fulfilled without American co-operation. The explanation is that, without the influence which an American delegation would have exercised in the League, it was not possible to secure needed changes in the European field. These, if made in time and made by agreement, might have prevented the rise of Nazism in Germany and the war in which we are now engaged.

So much for the past: what about the future in that world we want to create?

Have we learned the right lessons from the years which followed the last war and preceded the present one? Are we yet ready to abandon the idea that in the modern world, which natural science has made so small, any nation can live and thrive in isolation?

And if we accept the necessity for co-operation, are we prepared to modify the claims of full national sovereignty in order to secure the benefit of an ordered international society?

Above all, are we prepared to use our national forces for the vindication of moral principles, the prevention of injustice and the resistance of unprovoked violence, as well as in the defense of our national interest? If not, the next generation will make the same mistakes as the last and will have to pay the same price, but each time that the world is involved in war the price exacted from everyone will be heavier.

If we are prepared to do these things, ought we not to begin, even before the war is over, to lay the foundations of the world we want to build? The first step has been taken with the drafting of the Atlantic Charter. This at least lays down the broad general principles by which the nations that have accepted it intend to be governed. It is vague and capable of many different interpretations. All the interpretations will not, and cannot, be fulfilled, but at least we should be careful to do nothing which would admittedly fall below the standards of the eight points, for that would be once more to undermine the moral basis on which our future material security depends.

It is clear already, and before any of the details have been filled in, that none of the eight points can be effectively carried out without the establishment of an International Authority of some kind. Even the first three points —no aggrandizement, no territorial changes without consent, and self-determination as to form of Governments—require some organization other than national There must be territorial changes, and if they are to be carried out as part of community order and justice, they must have the sanction of some International Authority, and "the peoples concerned" will need authoritative definition. Even self-determined States must submit to the restraints that are necessary to prevent injury to others.

Sovereign rights must not mean unrestricted national sovereignty and freedom to choose a form of Government must not involve the freedom of that Government to violate community law and order, and community law and order require an international guardian.

Points four to eight—equality of trading opportunity, economic common welfare, collective security, freedom of the seas, general limitation of armaments—all these quite obviously involve international co-operation and presuppose the existence of some machinery for securing it.

The 31 United Nations that have adopted this Charter must consider thoroughly the consequences of having adopted it and agree, if possible, about the kind of machinery which will be required to put it into practice.

All the British statesmen who have recently spoken on the subject of world settlement after the war have clearly demonstrated the need for planning in advance, and for consideration of human welfare by co-operation rather than national advantage by competition. This was the keynote of Mr. Eden's speech at Edinburgh in April. Whatever measures any country might take within its own borders to regulate its own economic welfare, it could not achieve the prosperity of its own people unless they lived in a world at peace.

A reign of law among nations is therefore a prerequisite of social or economic progress in any country. But a reign of law cannot be based on the unrestricted competition of national interests. To secure it there must be co-operation on a moral basis which all can accept.

**Lytton:** **The independence of nations was established by the 19th century wars; the wars of the 20th century are being fought to establish their interdependence**

## The Historian Perceives . . .

Nurse Cavell was wiser than all the statesmen of the world, when with the vision of a martyr she exclaimed, "Patriotism is not enough." "My country first" is no more defensible today in world politics than "myself" or "my business first" is defensible in national politics. The conception of international obligations and of international co-operation for human welfare was born in the throes of the last world war, but it was so faintly recognized that when the challenge to it came even those who professed faith in this principle were not strong enough or wise enough to practice it, and it has needed another baptism of blood to prove the awful consequences of neglecting it.

The principle of the independence of nations was established by wars in the 19th century. The wars of the 20th century are being fought to establish their interdependence.

The men who fought and died in these wars probably understood but dimly what they were fighting for. They killed each other and died for something which they believed to be precious, and it was left to the historian to interpret their sacrifices. Looking back over the past, it is possible to recognize the tendencies of great movements that were but imperfectly understood at the time, and the history of the world appears to be a record of painful and blind groping toward something better.

The ideal is not attained—it is always being pushed forward—but in each century some stage is reached and passed and a new starting point gained. Dynastic wars and wars of religion will probably never recur. Perhaps, too, we have seen the last of the kind of war which characterized the 19th century—war waged by communities to establish their right to a national existence. But war between nations will continue until they learn to organize some form of international government and accept the authority of a general law, as do the citizens of a State.

International Government and the regulation of national policies for the general welfare of mankind are the special problems of the twentieth century, and for their solution it will be necessary to introduce some altruistic purpose into the policies of nations. Without some such moral and spiritual ideal we shall be thrown back into a primitive jungle existence in which nations rather than individuals will seek their own aggrandizement in a rivalry of tooth and claw.

*—from the Lytton Article*

# Eagles' Defeat of North Carolina Pre-Flighters Ranks Them as Tops in East

## Harvard Schedule Too Much For Young Football Players

By Web Morse
*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Army 34, Columbia 6; Princeton 6, Penn 6; Brown 7, Lafayette 0; Michigan 34, Northwestern 16; and Navy 13, Yale 6. That, in brief, is the ensuing prospects for the Harvard football team, already beaten by North Carolina Pre-Flight Cadets, Penn, tied by William & Mary, and beaten Saturday by Dartmouth 14 to 2.

Previous to the Saturday defeat Dartmouth, Princeton and Yale were the probable spots for a Harvard victory. Dartmouth took care of that, leaving only Princeton and Yale, and Princeton clouded the prospects with emphasis by holding vaunted Penn to a muddy 6-all tie, and now only Yale can be pointed to with real hope of a Crimson triumph.

For the first time this season Harvard was out front Saturday, leading Dartmouth 2 to 0 by virtue of a safety when Tom Douglas, forced to punt from behind his own goal line, was downed. It was a short-lived lead, however, for the Big Green came out for the second half full of fire and purpose and climaxed a 50-yard march with a forward pass from Bartnick to Crowley.

**Fumble Again**

The second score followed a fumble by Harvard on a mixed-up end-around play on its own 30-yard line. The steam had escaped from the Crimson by that time, and Dartmouth plowed straight ahead to its second touchdown. Harvard had collapsed at this point for the first time this season.

Everyone familiar with football knows how unpredictable the game is. Pre-game prognostications did favor Dartmouth, but the reasons were not followed. In the first half the Dartmouth line buckled as predicted, but the Dartmouth backs failed to come up to expectations. The Harvard offense functioned somewhat, but not consistently and where the Big Green was to have had a decided advantage in punting, it was the Crimson who bottled Dartmouth in its own territory with powerful kicking.

Biginning the second half it took the spark of two unheralded backs, Larry Bartnick and George Pulliam, to set the Dartmouth backfield in motion. After they began moving the Big Green attack forward and the trend of the game changed. Where the Big Green had run yards and yards trying to flank the Crimson line in the first half, these kids began hammering right through the weak spot of the Crimson line—inside tackle.

**Hit the Middle**

Both teams employed a form of delayed buck with Dartmouth cutting sharply back on a slant throwing the Crimson secondary off stride. Harvard's spinner which, when the fake was good, had torn chunks of yardage through the middle of other lines, was altered for thrusts at the supposedly weak Dartmouth guards.

It becomes distressing to continually eulogize the rugged defense put up by the Crimson against superior odds game after game. There is no victory to write about week after week, despite the courage displayed in each defeat and that is disheartening. And next week, with a powerful Army eleven invading, the prospect of repeating how good Harvard will look in defeat looms ahead. Sometimes this is partly alleviated by a chance to do some Monday quarterbacking, but personally, we see little or no opportunity unless we say the schedule is all out of proportion to the team.

**Really on Trial**

Dartmouth was really on trial in this game. Its backs were admittedly good and its line known to be weak. Today you cannot look at the Big Green that way anymore. Its backs are still good, if not better, and that line will do—it is developing.

The Harvard scouts predicted that the Tuss McLaughry offense, a single and double-wing affair, would not permit much shifting by the opposing defense. And it didn't. The Harvards were doing little or no sliding and looping as it were. Their good defensive work in the first half was due more to Harvard's kicking game, possession of the ball, and Dartmouth's own errors of commission.

**Exhausted Strategy**

Dick Harlow exhausted strategy and the squad trying to stop Dartmouth. Defensive backs and linemen rushed in and out of the game with each exchange of the ball and position on the field, but without continued success. The predicted Crimson aerial attack never more than threatened and the sweeps, with countless interference bogged through faulty execution.

Army comes here next week undefeated and untied and loaded. The following week the Princeton Tigers invade and if they could hold Penn to a tie game, they should do as much against Harvard. The next week Harvard goes out to Michigan, rated the best Michigan team in years, and then returns to face Brown, another undefeated and untied team to date. From here it looks like either Yale is to be the goat or Harvard will be glad to retire from intercollegiate football for the duration.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

John Borican won national A. A. U. pentathlon title and became first athlete to hold pentathlon and decathlon crowns in same year.

**Three Years Ago**

Cincinnati Reds released Al Simmons; Chicago Cubs released Earl Whitehill and Jack Russell.

## 42 Players Taken From Minor Clubs

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 19 (AP)—Forty-two players from American Association clubs get a chance to make the major league grade if and when the big time boys go into spring training for the 1943 campaign.

Twenty-three of the players go to the American League and 19 to the National, 24 by the direct sale route and the others being recalled from option.

Toledo's Mudhens lead the list by sending up eight players, seven to the parent St. Louis Browns and one to Washington. The Browns recalled first sacker Charles Stevens, and purchased outfielder Milt Byrnes, Infielders Mark Christman and Bob Dillinger, Catcher Ardys Keller, and Pitchers Fred Sanford and Archie McKain. Pitcher Ewald Pyle was sold to the Senators.

**From Columbus**

The Columbus club was next in losses with seven. The parent St. Louis Cardinals recalled Pitchers Harry Brecheen and George Munger, and bought Pitchers Elwin Roe and Theodore Wilks, and Infielder Louis Klein. The Cincinnati Reds recalled Outfielder Eddie Lukon, and the New York Giants recalled Outfielder Howard Moss.

Six go up from Kansas City, Louisville, and Milwaukee. The Blues send all six to the parent New York Yankees, Pitchers Charles Wensloff and Herbert Karpel via the sale route, and Pitchers Rinaldo Ardizoia and Allen Gettel, Catcher Kenneth Sears, and Infielder Ed Levy being recalled.

Louisville sold Outfielders John Lazor and Andrew Gilbert, Pitcher Louis Lucier and Catcher Verne Richards to the parent Boston Red Sox, who also recalled Pitcher Anton Karl from option. Shortstop William Wietelmann was recalled by the Boston Braves.

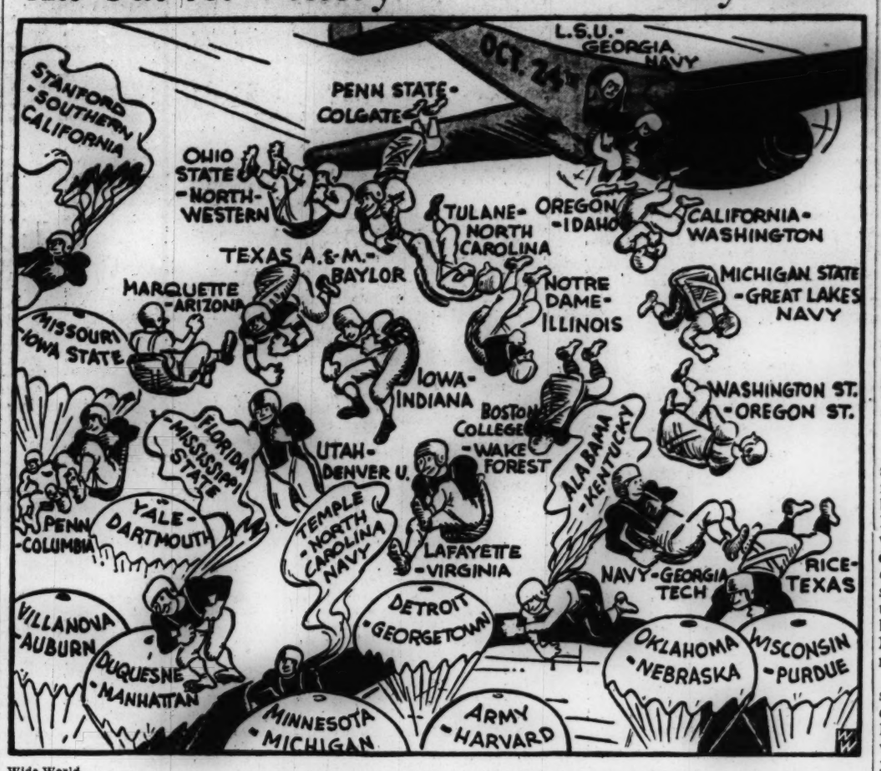
**Valuable Freshman**

Chicago's Cubs recalled pitchers Vallie Eaves, Emil Kush and Edward Hanyzeski from Milwaukee, and bought First baseman Heinz Becker and shortstop Edward Stanky from the Brewers. Stanky was the league's No. 1 hitter and was voted the loop's most valuable freshman player. Milwaukee also sold Outfielder Harold Peck to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Pitcher Raymond Poat was recalled by the Cleveland Indians from Indianapolis, and Brooklyn called in Pitcher Alfred Falzone from the same club. Indianapolis also sold First Baseman Johnny McCarthy to the Boston Braves, and Infielder Joe Bestudik and Pitcher Earl Reid to Brooklyn.

Minneapolis and St. Paul lost two men each. Pittsburgh recalled Infielder Alfred Anderson from the Millers, and the Giants called in Pitcher Reuben Fischer, while St. Paul sold Outfielder Guy Cutright and Infielder James Grant to the Chicago White Sox.

## *All Out for Victory* —By Mun'




Wide World

## *Seven Unbeaten Teams Are Also Not Scored On*

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Among the unbeaten and untied football teams operating on the nation's college gridirons this wartime season, at least seven have yet to yield a score.

Tulsa (Okla.) University, defending champion of the Missouri Valley Conference, tops the list of at least 58 teams shown in an Associated Press survey today to be still unbeaten and untied.

The Tulsa team has scored 215 points while holding four opponents scoreless, 23 of them against Oklahoma of the Big Six and 40 of them against Washington of the Missouri Valley.

Other teams which have not been scored on include Louisiana Tech, Baker University of Baldwin, Kan., Rollins College of Winter Park, Fla., Idaho Southern Branch, Wartburg of Iowa and East Stroudsburg (Pa.).

The unbeaten, untied teams, with their season's records:

| | Games | For | Agst |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tulsa | 4 | 215 | 0 |
| Louisiana Tech | 4 | 137 | 0 |
| Baker | 3 | 86 | 0 |
| Rollins | 3 | 81 | 0 |
| daho Southern Branch | 3 | 46 | 0 |
| Wartburg | 3 | 32 | 0 |
| East Stroudsburg | 2 | 26 | 0 |
| Georgia | 5 | 149 | 26 |
| Dubuque | 5 | 167 | 19 |
| Illinois | 4 | 145 | 20 |
| Ohio State | 4 | 145 | 33 |
| Marshall (Mo.) | 4 | 183 | 27 |
| Arizona | 4 | 110 | 6 |
| Williams | 4 | 131 | 7 |
| Alabama | 4 | 110 | 6 |
| The Citadel | 4 | 114 | 21 |
| Geneva | 4 | 110 | 6 |
| Syracuse | 4 | 115 | 6 |
| Cincinnati | 4 | 116 | 14 |
| Alma | 4 | 110 | 13 |
| San Jose State | 4 | 108 | 13 |
| St. Vincent | 4 | 103 | 7 |
| Georgia Tech | 4 | 91 | 18 |
| Delaware | 4 | 93 | 7 |
| Norwich | 4 | 91 | 14 |
| Otterbein | 4 | 57 | 6 |
| North Central | 4 | 69 | 6 |
| Santa Clara | 4 | 40 | 12 |
| Loyola (Los Angeles) | 4 | 97 | 8 |
| Texas Christian | 4 | 68 | 20 |
| Amherst | 3 | 58 | 19 |
| Army | 3 | 76 | 14 |
| Bates | 3 | 39 | 12 |
| Boston College | 3 | 54 | 13 |
| Brown | 3 | 63 | 21 |
| Haverford | 3 | 78 | 6 |
| Wilberforce | 3 | 78 | 7 |
| Case | 3 | 45 | 6 |
| St. Thomas | 3 | 59 | 6 |
| St. John's | 3 | 79 | 20 |
| St. Cloud Teachers | 3 | 66 | 7 |
| Mankato Teachers | 3 | 20 | 6 |
| Wabash | 3 | 58 | 13 |
| Detroit | 3 | 64 | 7 |
| Central Michigan | 3 | 41 | 2 |
| Lawrence | 3 | 80 | 12 |
| Superior (Wis.) Teach. | 3 | 56 | 24 |
| Milton | 3 | 46 | 18 |
| St. Joseph's | 3 | 58 | 14 |
| James Millikin | 3 | 49 | 12 |
| Hardin Simmons | 3 | 54 | 12 |
| Fairmount (W. Va.) | 3 | 29 | 18 |
| Concordia | 2 | 26 | 12 |
| North Dakota | 2 | 26 | 14 |
| Fairmount State | 2 | 21 | 12 |
| Juniata | 2 | 25 | 21 |
| Montclair Teachers | 2 | 38 | 7 |
| New Hampshire | 2 | 40 | 14 |

## High School Sports Programs Deserve More Consideration

*Wide World-Associated Press*

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—All the concern about the effects of the transportation problem on sports seems to be confined to the collegians and pros. Nobody has given much of a tumble to the troubles of the high school kids, possibly figuring that troubles pile up with the years and high school kids aren't old enough to have very many.

Which may be true enough, but the very youth of these future collegians and pros, not to mention soldiers, sailors and marines, makes their sports problem more acute.

Here are kids between 14 and 17 years old, that plastic, carefree period when their future is beginning to take form, with the form depending largely on what they do with their time.

**Wrapped Up in Sports**

Your average high school kid is wrapped up in sports. Competitive sports. Take them away from him and what has he got? Well, he might learn to shoot a good, fast game of Kelley pool at the corner billiard emporium, or covertly learn some other forms of non-beneficial recreation. What is that saying about idle hands, anyway?

Sure, if there were no interscholastic athletics the kids might be given calisthenics or some other form of mass training. But did you ever try to handle boys of that age in some such standardized routine? It's just like trying to get some semblance of order out of a basketful of collie pups. They're bubbling with life. They'll go through the routine if they are forced to, but that isn't what they want. They want virile, body-contact sports where they aren't tied down by 1-2-3 kick directions. They have the good old American trait of individual initiative, and they want to put it to work.

**Are More Mature**

Collegians and pros, more mature, could drop sports much more easily than the high school kids. They're old enough to find other constructive interests, or even accept mass calisthenics as a substitute. But not your high school kids. They're living in their own little world of today.

The threat to interscholastic sports already is very real. Collegians and pros, with money behind them, may find a way to get from here to there regardless of transportation difficulties. Most high school sports are conducted on a shoestring, and a lot of them on well-worn tires which, when too well worn, possibly can't be replaced.

A Midwest scout reports that in his district there is little common carrier service, and most high school teams depend on school busses for getting around. When the tires wear out there is considerable chance they can't be replaced if used for such purposes.

**Tires Getting Thin**

Tires of officials who work the countless games every week also are getting thin, and there is no guarantee that the men can get extra gas when national rationing goes into effect.

The scout reports the football teams may get through the season, and the officials complete their assignments. But he has doubt for basketball if conditions don't change. The cage season will blow sky high, he thinks, with neither teams nor officials able to go farther than around the block.

So give a thought to these high school kids. They're the ones who really need competitive athletics. If they can't have them, no telling what dire things may be in store. They might even have to start studying.

## Boston College Hopes Rise For an Undefeated Season

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Boston College today found itself the undisputed No. 1 team of New England, the leading team of the East, and one of the recognized national gridiron powers of the 1942 football season.

If this were any other fall than the present unpredictable one, when the mighty of one Saturday are fallen the next, predictions might be heard that the Eagles were on their way to an undefeated year, having beaten the North Carolina Naval Pre-Fliighters 7-6 last Saturday. But who knows what will happen as Wake Forest, Georgetown, Temple, Fordham, Boston University, and Holy Cross round out their schedule? Wake Forest has beaten Duke; Georgetown is undefeated in four games; Fordham should be about due to make all those rosy pre-season predictions come true; while Holy Cross appears to be getting stronger week by week.

**Thunder Stolen**

Part of the Eagles' thunder was stolen by Notre Dame on Saturday, for if the South Benders has not beaten Lieut. Col Bernie Bierman's Iowa Pre-Flighters, the Eagles would have been the only college eleven in the country to turn back one of the four Navy aviation schools. From a local angle it was unfortunate that the Iowa eleven had the bigger reputation and that Notre Dame won by such a large margin as 28-0.

Boston College's victory overshadowed other New England grid doings on the week end, such as Dartmouth's 14-2 win over Harvard in their 49th game in 60 years, Brown's remaining undefeated by edging past Lafayette 7-0, Holy Cross' ability to gain ground but not score in losing to Syracuse 19-0, and Yale's 13-6 defeat by Navy. And it completely dominated other games in Boston wherein Boston University just squeezed past little Tufts 6-0, and Northeastern dropped its opening home game to Bates 12-0.

**Rugged Contest**

The B. C.-Navy contest was as rugged as will probably be seen here the rest of the season, and in many ways the hard football shown resembled the charity game at Fenway Park last month between the Eastern All-Army eleven and the Chicago Bears.

For once in this age of high-pressure football, the game was given back to the boys. Because it was impossible to install a spotter's phone on the roof for the visitors, Coach Denny Myers of the Eagles agreed not to use his, which was already installed, with the result that quarterbacks of both teams were calling their plays with practically no help from the bench. The result was errors of ommission, of course, and might partially explain why the T formation did not show to better advantage.

**Praise for Ends**

Probably the biggest bouquets are being tossed at the Boston College ends, and especially at Don Currivan, who won the game at one point and then who saved it at another. He caught a 15-yard pass from Mickey Connolly and sprinted 30 yards for the Eagles' touchdown in the first period, and then in the last quarter caught Bill Krywicki from behind after the latter had opened up a 10-yard lead as he headed for the B. C. goal line. All afternoon both Currivan and Charley Furbush were outstanding in protecting their flanks, and their efforts, along with those of Gil Bouley, Fred Naumetz, Rocco Canale, and Mike Holovak were the kind by which All-Americas are made.

B. C.'s T formation was not exactly a ball of fire during the afternoon, and Myers will probably spend a lot of time looking at the movies to see why. Eagle mistakes aside, much of the answer will be found in Lieut. Commander Jimmy Crowley's defensive set-ups, plus the individual ability and strength of his cadets. Like a delayed-action time bomb, however, the T did explode at times, once to give the Eagles a touchdown and on other occasions to get them out of trouble.

**Suspense**

Most of the suspense for B. C. adherents came when the clock showed just two minutes to play. The Pre-Flighters had scored by blocking an Eagle kick and recovering it in the end zone. As Walter Zwiezynski picked out his spot for the point after, everyone in the park held his breath, but the cadet was about two yards wide of the uprights and the Eagles had their victory—a slim one, to be sure, but a well-deserved one.

The Eagles this week end will face Wake Forest, which played North Carolina State to a scoreless draw Saturday, while other top games for New England elevens find West Point at Harvard, Dartmouth at Yale, and Brown at Princeton. In addition, the Little Three series opens with Amherst at Wesleyan, and the State of Maine series begins with Bates at Maine and Bowdoin at Colby. Undefeated Williams will be host to Tufts, while Boston University will be at home to Bucknell. Northeastern will travel to American International to try again for its victory.

The full schedule of games for New England teams follows:

Army at Harvard.
Wake Forest at Boston College.
Bucknell at Boston University.
Tufts at Williams.
Northeastern at American International.
North Carolina State at Holy Cross.
Amherst at Wesleyan.
Bates at Maine.
Bowdoin at Colby.
Brown at Princeton.
Springfield at Connecticut.
Dartmouth at Yale.
Worcester Tech at Massachusetts State.
Middlebury at Norwich.
Rhode Island State at New Hampshire.
Trinity at Coast Guard.

## Missouri Back Leads Nation's Point Scorers

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Bob Steuber, senior halfback at the University of Missouri, is the leading scorer today among the nation's college football players.

Steuber, a former end, scored 24 points Saturday to boost his total for the season to 63. In five games with the defending Big Six Conference champions, he has rambled to 10 touchdowns and kicked three extra points.

He scampered 70, 44 and 35 yards for three of his touchdowns Saturday as the Tigers opened the defense of their conference title with a 46-2 triumph over Kansas State.

Second among the sectional leaders throughout the country is Gene Fekete, sophomore fullback of Ohio State's unbeaten Buckeyes, with 52 points.

The scoring leaders, showing player, school, position, number of games, touchdowns, points after touchdowns, field goals and total points:

**Big Six Conference**
Bob Steuber, Missouri, hb—5 10 3 0 63.
**Western Conference**
Gene Fekete, Ohio State, fb—4 7 10 0 52.
**Eastern Sector**
Ralph La Pointe, Vt., hb—4 8 0 0 48.
**Southeastern Conference**
Frankie Sinkwich, Ga., hb—8 8 0 0 48.
**Southern Conference**
Andy Victor, The Citadel, hb—4 6 11 0 47.
**Missouri Valley Conference**
Lee Tevis, Washington, hb—4 6 6 0 42.
**Pacific Coast Conference**
Bob Kennedy, Wsh. State, fb—4 5 2 0 32.
**Southwest Conference**
Jackie Fields, Texas, hb—4 4 8 0 32.
**Big Seven Conference**
Tom Saracino, Denver, hb—4 3 7 0 25.
**Rocky Mountain Conference**
Pete Clark, Greeley State, fb—2 3 1 0 19.

## Nick of Time

BALDWIN, Kan., Oct. 19 (AP)—Only one second remained in the game between Baldwin and Spring Hill and it looked like the home team's 28 game winning streak was ended. The score was 0-0.

But the center beat the timekeeper's gun and flipped the ball in time for completion of a 13-yard forward pass and victory No. 29, 6 to 0.

## Naval Aviation

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Jack Kramer, former St. Louis Browns pitcher, has enlisted as a naval aviation cadet and will be ordered to active duty shortly.

Kramer was the Browns' leading hurler a couple of seasons back but did not play baseball this year, working in a shipyard here instead.

## Gridiron Harvest

BOZEMAN, Mont. (AP)—There's no football at Montana State College because of the war, so the gridders and other male students are bringing in the sugar beets. They vounteered to go to eastern Montana for the work.

Only women's classes are being held during the harvest.

## Sailors Play Rangers

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP)—Officials of the Royal Canadian Navy Hockey team announced the sailors will play the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League in a charity game here Oct. 26, the proceeds going toward the purchase of sports equipment for Navy men.

## Week-End Football Scores

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Oct. 17**

**East**

Amherst 6, Rochester 0.
Lakehurst Naval 14, Albright 0.
Buffalo 50, Hartwick 6.
Brown 7, Lafayette 0.
Boston College 7, North Carolina Pre-Flight 6.
Penn State 0, Cornell 0.
Dickinson 14, Washington & Jefferson 6.
Delaware 13, Gettysburg 0.
Duke 34, Colgate 0.
Fordham 23, West Virginia 14.
Syracuse 19, Holy Cross 0.
Dartmouth 14, Harvard 2.
Lehigh 13, Penn Military 0.
Muhlenberg 6, Lebanon Valley 0.
Colby 26, Middlebury 6.
Navy 13, Yale 6.
Bates 12, Northeastern 0.
New Hampshire 20, Springfield 7.
Princeton 6, Penn 6 (tie).
Rensselaer 47, Brooklyn College 7.
Rutgers 9, Bucknell 7.
Trinity 27, Worcester 6.
Union 36, Vermont 12.
Williams 19, Bowdoin 0.
Connecticut 26, Maine 7.
Boston U. 6, Tufts 0.
Norwich 13, Coast Guard 6.
Cortland 26, St. Lawrence 0.
Western Maryland 3, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
Army 34, Columbia 6.
Haverford 18, Drexel 0.
East Stroudsburg Teach. 14, Kutztown 0.
Rhode Island State 21, Mass. State 6.
Wesleyan 19, Swarthmore 12.
Hamilton 20, Oberlin 20.
Carnegie Tech 19, Grove City 6.
West Virginia Tech 14, Emory & Henry 13.
Montclair Teachers 25, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Villanova 13, Florida 3.
Georgetown 6, Auburn 6.

**Midwest**

Carroll 7, Milwaukee Teachers 7.
Whitewater Teach. 7, Oshkosh Teach. 6.
St. Norbert (Wis.) 7, Michigan Tech. 0.
Manchester (Ind) 47, West. Michigan 16.
Duluth Teachers 19, Winona Teachers 2.
Mission House 7, Wisconsin Extension 0.
Millikin 28, Knox 7.
Cincinnati 26, Ohio University 7.
Macomb Teach. 26, Carbondale Teach. 0.
Tulsa 40, Washington 0.
Western Reserve 12, Baldwin-Wallace 0.
Rockhurst 7, Pittsburg (Kan.) Tchrs. 0.
Otterbein 7, Miami (Oxford, O.) Naval Station 0.
Hamline 9, St. Olaf 7.
Minot State Tchrs. 7, Ellendale Nor. 6.
Northern Tchrs. 12, Dakota Wesleyan 7.
Hanover 12, Franklin 7.
Indiana State 25, Evansville 6.
Michigan 34, Northwestern 16.
Ohio State 26, Purdue 0.
Wisconsin 13, Great Lakes 7.
Illinois 12, Iowa 7.
Marquette 28, Michigan State 7.
Wabash 6, Butler 0.
Ohio Northern 32, Capital 7.
Wittenberg 7, Mount Union 6.
Case 13, Wooster 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 19, Akron 7.
Kenyon 20, Allegheny 0.
Dayton 26, Miami (O.) 0.
Franklin Marshall 0, Ursinus 0.
Peru 41, Chadron Tchrs. 0.
Geneva 26, Westminster 6.
Coe 9, Cornell (Iowa) 6.
Indiana 19, Pittsburgh 7.
Iowa Wesleyan 22, Penn (Iowa) 12.
Waynesburg 24, West Liberty 13.
Slippery Rock 13, Shippensburg Teach. 6.
Edinboro 8, Clarion 6.
Alma 38, Kalamazoo 0.
Western Michigan 14, Iowa State Teach 6.
North Central 27, Concordia 0.
Notre Dame 28, Iowa Pre-Flight 0.
Minnesota 15, Nebraska 2.
Grand Rapids 13, Manchester 7.
Carthage 14, Elmhurst 0.
Case 15, Wooster 0.
Kent 24, Wright Patterson 0.
Heidelberg 33, Hiram 0.
Iowa State 20, Drake 6.
Oklahoma 25, Kansas State 2.
Depauw 19, Louisville 6.
North Dakota 19, South Dakota State 8.
Mankato Teach. 6, Moorhead Teach. 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 6, No. Dakota St. 0.
South Dakota 26, Morningside 6.
Lake Forest 8, Albion 7.
Bowling Green 20, Wayne U. 6.

**South**

Georgia 40, Tulane 0.
Georgia Pre-Flight 26, Pensacola Navy 0.
Georgia Tech 33, Davidson 0.
North Carolina 13, Duquesne 6.
Tampa 27, Troy (Ala.) Teach. 0.
Wash. & Lee 20, Hampden-Sydney 13.
Louisiana State 21, Mississippi 7.
Catawba 7, Applachian 0.
Kentucky State Industrial 28, Benedict College 0.
Wake Forest 6, North Carolina State 0.
Tuskegee 67, Florida Normal 7.
Alabama 8, Tennessee 0.
Kentucky 21, Virginia Tech 21.
Mississippi State 33, Vanderbilt 0.
V. M. I. 29, Maryland 0.
The Citadel 21, Newberry 7.
Virginia 7, Richmond 7.
Tennessee Union 39, Memphis State 0.
Randolph Macon 13, Camp Pickett 2.

**Southwest**

Corpus Christi Naval 75, Ellington Field 0.
Baylor 14, Texas Tech 7.
Arizona 20, Oklahoma A & M 6.
Abilene Christian 18, Southwestern University 0.
Southeastern College 53, Camp Beauregard 0.
West Texas State 7, Texas School of Mines 0.
Howard Payne 14, McMurry 0.
Texas 47, Arkansas 6.
Western Kentucky Teachers 9, Moorehead Kentucky Teachers 0.
Eastern Kentucky Teachers 6, Murray Teachers 6.
Milligan 7, Centre 6.
Texas Christian 7, Texas A & M 2.

**Rocky Mountain**

Montana State and Western State cancelled.
Colorado Mines 7, Greeley State 6.
Second Air Force 30, Portland U. 13.
Denver 17, Wyoming 14.
Colorado 12, New Mexico 6.
Utah 34, Utah State 6.

**Far West**

Washington 35, Montana 6.
U. C. L. A. 21, California 0.
Redlands 14, San Diego State 12.
San Jose State 29, College of Pacific 0.
Whittier 47, California Poly 6.

**Results Oct. 18**

Detroit 21, Manhattan 7.
St. Bonaventure 7, Fort Totten 6.
Creighton 14, Xavier 13.
Scranton 7, Canisius 2.
Colorado University Naval 20, Regis 13.
St. Mary's 37, San Francisco 6.
Loyola (Los Angeles) 38, Alameda C. G. 6.
Manhattan Beach C. G. 14, Fort Monmouth 14.

## Undefeated Elevens Engage In Real Tests This Week End

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Now that the nation's collegiate football teams have discovered that even the Navy Pre-Flight squads aren't beyond defeat, they can return to the business of bumping off their own unbeaten clubs and settling their conference disputes.

The unbeaten ranks were thinned last week when such teams as Tennessee, Vanderbilt, Colgate and Duquesne toppled, but there are several left which have nothing to be concerned about—until the coming week end.

Then the records of undefeated powers like Ohio State, Illinois, Alabama and Santa Clara will be put on the line against stern opposition, with the Midwest section promising to furnish a large portion of the fireworks.

**Illinois vs. Notre Dame**

Illinois, which clipped Iowa, 12-7, Saturday for a victory number four, is due for its stiffest test yet when it collides with Notre Dame, the team that grounded Bernie Bierman's Iowa Pre-Flight Seahawks, 28-0.

At the same time Ohio State, conqueror of Purdue by 26-0 in a Big Ten game, will tangle with Northwestern and Michigan, after beating Northwestern, 34-16, will try Minnesota, a 15-2 winner over Nebraska, in Conference play. Other Big Ten struggles will pit Wisconsin against Purdue and Indiana against Iowa. Wisconsin tripped Great Lakes Naval, 13-7, and Indiana turned back Pitt, 19-7, Saturday.

Army, high on the list of the East's unbeaten teams after squelching Columbia, 34-6, takes on Harvard in one of the eastern headline tilts. Dartmouth, 14-2 winner over Harvard, catches Yale, which lost to Navy, 13-6, and Navy entertains unbeaten Georgia Tech in an intersectional affair.

Syracuse, which kept its record clean with a 19-0 win over Holy Cross, meets Cornell and Brown, still undefeated after a 7-0 brush with Lafayette, faces Princeton, a team that turned in its second straight surprise by tying Pennsylvania, 6-6.

Boston College, another unbeaten eleven which tripped North Carolina Pre-Flight, 7-6, stakes its record against Wake Forest. In other eastern topnotchers, Holy Cross will take on North Carolina State, Penn will entertain Columbia, Penn State will tangle with Colgate and Pitt will face Duke.

**Alabama vs. Kentucky**

Georgia, riding high after a 40-0 trouncing of Tulane, will meet Cincinnati with its clean slate in little danger, but Alabama, the club that dashed Tennessee's hopes, 8-0, and appears to be the only outfit in the South big enough to hold Georgia, must battle Kentucky.

Louisiana State meets Georgia Pre-Flight and other southern high lights include Florida against Mississippi State, Mississippi against Arkansas, Tulane against North Carolina and William and Mary against George Washington.

Unbeaten Texas Christian, 7-2 winner over Texas A. and M., steps out of the Southwest Conference for a tilt with Pansacola Air Base, but league affairs will send Rice against Texas and Baylor against Texas A. and M.

The Big Six will have a full slate, featuring Nebraska-Oklahoma, Missouri-Iowa State and Kansas-Kansas State.

In the far West, Santa Clara's unbeaten Broncos, who have whipped three Pacific Coast teams, including Champion Oregon State, 7-0, last week, meet another, strong U. C. L. A. Oregon State ties into Washington State in a Conference tussle, with Washington meeting California and Stanford facing Southern California in others.

Tulsa, unscored on after four starts, tries St. Louis on a Friday program that also includes Auburn against Villanova and the North Carolina Pre-Flighters against Temple.


COMING IN THE Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of Oct. 24, 1942*

BERLIN BATTERS BAGDAD By Egon Kaskeline
Analysis of the effect of Nazi propaganda penetration into native circles in the Middle East and along the Nile.

HOW RUSSIA CAN AID A WORLD AT PEACE By Samuel H. Cross
Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature, Harvard University, pursues his discussion of the importance of Russia to the Allied effort, particularly in creating and guaranteeing ultimate world peace.

HOW TO SAVE THOSE VEGETABLES By Irene Dahlberg Nehring
Sketches and specifications for a modern storage room for the home basement, and an old-fashioned root cellar like Grandmother used, to store the Victory Garden crops.

MONSIEUR GODBOUT OF QUEBEC By Rena Kraus
Portrait of the Hon. Joseph-Adelard Godbout, Premier of Quebec.

PALMS ON PARADE Text and Color Photos by Henrietta Hodge
Rows of stately royal palms from Cuba consort with the Indian Talipot from British Guiana and the cocoanut and other varieties of our own tropical regions.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 450,000 |
| Previous days sales | 243,250 |
| 1942 volume to date | 86,511,116 |
| 1941 volume to date | 112,819,992 |

## Stock Trends Mixed; Price Range Narrow

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Stocks moved haltingly in a narrow and uneven range today as trading activity slowed down appreciably from recent levels.

The market's sluggishness was attributed in part to greater caution on the part of bidders, who were influenced by reports of Nazi gains at Stalingrad and the Navy's expectation of a full scale Japanese attack on Guadalcanal. On the other hand, selling was not much of a factor and stocks on the loss side showed only minor recessions.

Acting a trifle better than the general run in the final hour were utilities, aircrafts, rails and an assortment of industrial specialties. Steels and motors did little either way. Transfer amounted to around 450,000 shares, smallest in a month or so.

Steadiness of the utilities was associated with the tax bill provision permitting such companies (including communication concerns) to deduct preferred stock dividends in computing surtaxes. Steels were unresponsive to the American Iron & Steel Institute's estimate that this week's production would reach a new record high at 101 per cent of the industry's rated capacity.

Du Pont moved up more than a point and fractional progress was made by Air Reduction, Glenn Martin, Sperry, American Can, Owens-Illinois, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Western Union and Public Service of N. J.

Erie, most active of the rails, registered a new top for the year, also improved were Santa Fe, Southern Railway and Chesapeake & Ohio. Eastman Kodak dropped more than a point in the early proceedings.

### Bond Changes Narrow

Small gains and losses were about evenly balanced near the final hour in today's bond market.

Main buying attention centered on a few reorganization rails with heavy demand for various St. Paul loans a feature of late dealings.

There was some brisk bidding for Southern Railway general 4s, Southern Pacific 3¾s, Seaboard Air Line 6s, Soo Line guaranteed 5s, and various issues of the M-K-T.

Morris & Essex 4½s, Missouri Pacific general 4s and Ohio Edison 4s were among the losers.

U. S. Governments remained quiet and steady. Foreign loans recorded narrow and mixed changes in slow dealings.

## Rallies in Grain Futures Halt Decline

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Losses ranging from fractions to about a cent a bushel were posted in the grain and soybeans futures trade at times today but the market showed enough recovery power to check the decline and permit small rallies frequently.

Hedging sales accounted for some of the weakness, particularly in corn, which was affected by expanding harvest operations. Soybeans reflected lack of elevator or merchandiser buying interest in view of the Government price guarantee and the embargo on shipments to this market. Failure offlour business to revive accounted for continued lagging trade in wheat, with uncertainty regarding the flour ceiling an unsettling market factor.

## London Market Is Generally Steady

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Stock market prices held steady to firm in quiet trading today, a few issues managing to better their positions.

Dividend paying kaffirs were in demand, home rails attracted some investment buying and rubber and tea shares finished higher.

Industrial shares were irregular and oils were steady. British funds gained fractionally.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Rate | Pe- riod | Par- able | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gt Lakes D & Dock | 25c | .. | 11-14 | 10-30 |
| Lionel Corp | 35c | .. | 11- 2 | 11-30 |
| Westchester Fire Ins Co | 30c | .. | 11- 2 | 10-20 |
| **Irregular** | | | | |
| Appleton Co | $1.80 | .. | 10-28 | 10-20 |
| Broadway Depart. Store, Inc., com | 50c | .. | 11- 1 | 10-22 |
| Divco-Twin Truck Co | 25c | .. | 10-31 | 10-22 |
| Montgomerry (HA) Co | 5c | .. | 10-30 | 10-15 |
| Nation Wide Secur "B" | 4c | .. | 11- 2 | 10-15 |
| Outboard M & Mfg | 75c | .. | 11-20 | 11- 3 |
| Saco-Lowell Shops | $1.25 | .. | 11-30 | 11-16 |
| Yuba Cons Gld Fids | Inc 5c | .. | 11- 2 | 10-14 |
| **Liquidating** | | | | |
| Union Co Corp (N J) | $1.03 9-10 | .. | 11- 2 | 10-10 |
| **Resumed** | | | | |
| Divco Twin Tr | 25c | .. | 10-31 | 10-22 |
| **Final** | | | | |
| Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd, ord reg | 2½% | .. | 11-30 | 10-13 |
| Rolls-Royce, Ltd-Amer dep rec for ord reg | 3d 3-8c | .. | 10-30 | 8-11 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Amer Barge Line | 15c | .. | 11- 2 | 10-31 |
| Belding Hemingway | 20c | .. | 12-16 | 11- 2 |
| Broadway Depart. Store, Inc., 5 cum pf | $1.25 | Q | 11- 1 | 10-22 |
| Chain Store Invest. Corp, $5.50 pf | $1.62½ | Q | 11- 2 | 10-15 |
| Cherry Burrell | 20c | .. | 10-31 | 10-20 |
| Chic Yellow Cab | 25c | .. | 12- 1 | 11-20 |
| County Tr (Md) | 20c | A | 1- 2 | 11-16 |
| Crown Drug | 5c | .. | 12-15 | 12- 5 |
| do 7 pf | 43¾c | Q | 11-16 | 11- 5 |
| Fairbanks Co | 50c | .. | 11- 2 | 10-20 |
| do 6 pf | $1.50 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-20 |
| First Stamford Natl Bank & Trust Co | $1.50 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-15 |
| Gt Lakes D & Dock | 50c | Q | 11-14 | 10-30 |
| Hooker Electrochem Co | 40c | Q | 11-30 | 11-13 |
| Houston Ld & Pow Co | 30c | M | 11- 2 | 10-15 |
| do | 30c | M | 12- 1 | 10-31 |
| do 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-15 |
| do 6 pf | $1.50 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-15 |
| Intl Harves Co, 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | 12- 1 | 11- 5 |
| Kroger Groc & Bak | 50c | Q | 12- 1 | 11-10 |
| Lionel Corp | 15c | .. | 11-30 | 11-13 |
| Mercantile Stores Co, Inc., 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | 11-15 | 10-31 |
| Muskogee Co, 6 pf | $1.50 | Q | 12- 1 | 11-14 |
| New Almaden Corp | 60 | .. | 11-16 | 10-31 |
| Northern Illinois Corp | 25c | .. | 11- 2 | 10-24 |
| do $1.50 cv pf | 37½c | Q | 11- 2 | 10-24 |
| Prov Tr Co (Phila) | $2.50 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-21 |
| Quinsey Market Cold Stge & Warehse Co, 8 pf | $1.25 | Q | 11- 2 | 10-15 |
| Saco-L Shops, $1 cv pf | 25c | Q | 11-16 | 10-10 |
| St L Screw & Bolt Co | 50c | .. | 11- 1 | 10-26 |
| Do 7 pf | $1.75 | Q | 11- 1 | 10-26 |
| Talon, Inc, 4 pf | $1 | Q | 11- 1 | 10-20 |
| U. S. Fire Insurance Co | 50c | Q | 11- 2 | 10-17 |

| 1942 High | 1942 Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49⅞ | 37 | Abbott Lab 1.60a | 2 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | |
| 48¾ | 39 | Acme Stl (3) | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | Oct 15 |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Adams E .15e | 5 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Oct 17 |
| 23¼ | 18¾ | Adams-Mil (1) | 2 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | Oct 13 |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Addressog (1) | 2 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | Oct 17 |
| 38¼ | 29½ | Air Reduct 1a | 17 | 36⅞ | 36½ | 36⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 2⅝ | 1¾ | Alaska Juneau | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 1/2 | /8 | Allegheny Cp | 8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | — /8 |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Allegh pf xw | 2 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Oct 17 |
| 6 | 3½ | All'gpf$3xw | 4 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | 9⅜ | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | + ¼ |
| 22¼ | 16 | Alleg L $1.20a | 1 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | + ¼ |
| 5⅞ | 3¼ | Allen Ind (1g) | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 149 | 118½ | Al Ch&Dye 6a | 3 | 142¼ | 141¼ | 142¼ | +1¼ |
| 12⅛ | 10 | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ¼ |
| 15⅜ | 11⅞ | Allied Mi ⅛e | 2 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 4 | Allied St .45a | 13 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | |
| 81 | 64 | Allied St pf 5 | 5 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | Oct 16 |
| 30⅛ | 22 | Allis-C M ¾a | 7 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½ | + ⅛ |
| 18¾ | 14¾ | Alpha P C ¾a | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 1½ | 1⅛ | Amal Leather | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 12¾ | Amal L pf 1⅛t | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Oct 15 |
| 67 | 43 | Amerada Pet 2 | 5 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 18¼ | Am A Ch 1.20 | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 48¼ | 25¼ | Am Airl 1½pg | 5 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | |
| 8¼ | 5⅞ | Am B N (.40e) | 9 | 8⅜ | 8½ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3⅜ | Am Bosch ¼e | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 33 | 23 | Am Br Sh .95e | 4 | 28½ | 28¼ | 28½ | + ½ |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | Am Cable & R | 22 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 70½ | 56⅜ | Am Can (3) | 7 | 65¼ | 65 | 65¼ | + ⅜ |
| 176 | 159 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 170½ | 170½ | 170½ | Oct 15 |
| 33 | 20 | Am Car & Fdy | 3 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ | — ¼ |
| 73¾ | 55½ | Am CF pf5¼e | 1 | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 20½ | 16 | Am Ch&Cl¼e | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| 110 | 105 | Am Ch&C pf 5 | 1 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | Oct 2 |
| 95 | 69 | Am Chicle(4a) | 5 | 92¾ | 92 | 92 | Oct 16 |
| 6½ | 3⅞ | Am Cyanamid | 3 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Oct 17 |
| 22¾ | 14½ | Am C Sug (2e) | 4 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | + ⅜ |
| 14¼ | 8⅞ | Am Distill | 21 | 14⅞ | 14 | 14½ | + ½ |
| 1½ | ⅝ | Am Ecaus Til | 2 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 6 | 3¼ | Am Euro ¼e | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Oct 7 |
| 23¼ | 16¼ | Am Expt 1½e | 26 | 24 | 23¼ | 23¾ | + ⅜ |
| 1½ | /8 | Am & For Pow | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 38¾ | 16¼ | Am FP6pf .90k | 5 | 35¾ | 35½ | 35½ | — ½ |
| 43¾ | 18⅞ | AFP$7pf1.05k | 3 | 40¼ | 40 | 40¼ | + ¼ |
| 5⅞ | 1½ | Am & F P 2pf | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | — ¼ |
| 35 | 25½ | Am-H SS 2¼4e | 13 | 35 | 34¼ | 35 | Oct 17 |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Am Hide&Las | 12 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 36¼ | 32½ | Am HL pf (3) | 1 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | Oct 16 |
| 50 | 36⅞ | Am Home 2.40 | 1 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | Oct 16 |
| 2 | 1⅛ | Am Ice | 6 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 34 | 25 | Am Ice pf | 5 | 31 | 30¾ | 30¾ | Oct 15 |
| 4⅜ | 2¾ | Am Internat'l | 5 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 7 | 5 | Am Invest .55e | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Oct 10 |
| 10⅛ | 6¼ | Am Locom'tive | 14 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | + ⅜ |
| 89½ | 65 | AmLo pf 5¼k | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | + ½ |
| 12¼ | 9½ | Am M&F .60e | 4 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | Oct 16 |
| 7⅛ | 4 | Am M & Met | 12 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ¼ |
| 23¾ | 16 | Am Metal (1) | 7 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ¼ |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | Am Pow & Lt | 2 | ⅞ | 1⅛ | ⅞ | + /8 |
| 26¼ | 15⅛ | APL$6p3½k | 9 | 20¼ | 19⅜ | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 22 | 12½ | APL$5p2.81k | 3 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | |
| 5¼ | 3¾ | Am R&S .15e | 8 | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5¼ | |
| 12 | 9½ | Am R M .70e | 5 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 7¾ | 4¾ | Am Saf R ⅛e | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 10½ | 6¾ | Am Seat ¼e | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | Oct 16 |
| 4⅜ | 35½ | Am Smelt (2) | 9 | 39⅞ | 39⅜ | 39⅞ | |
| 147 | 132½ | Am Smlt pf 7 | 1 | 143 | 143 | 143 | +1 |
| 35¾ | 29 | Am Snuff2.80e | 1 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | Oct 17 |
| 20⅞ | 16⅜ | Am Stl F 1½ | 8 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 12 | 9⅜ | Am Stores ¾e | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 11¾ | 7½ | Am Stove1.20 | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Oct 17 |
| 21¼ | 15 | Am Sugar (2e) | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 97⅛ | 78¾ | Am Sug pf 7 | 1 | 88 | 88 | 88 | Oct 17 |
| 23 | 17¼ | Am Sm Tob 1a | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Oct 17 |
| 134¾ | 101¼ | Am Tel&Tel 9 | 10 | 125 | 124 | 125 | +1 |
| 49¾ | 33½ | Am Tob (3) | 3 | 42¼ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 50¾ | 34⅞ | Am Tob B (3) | 5 | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43½ | |
| 143¾ | 120 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 132¼ | 132¼ | 132¼ | Oct 17 |
| 6⅜ | 3¾ | Am Type Fdrs | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Oct 17 |
| 30½ | 22 | Am Visc (2) | 8 | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 116½ | 108¼ | Am Visc pf(5) | 1 | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | + ⅝ |
| 3⅜ | 1⅞ | Am Water Wks | 6 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | |
| 70¼ | 39 | Am WW 1pf 6 | 2 | 48 | 48 | 48 | |
| 5⅝ | 3¾ | Am Woolen | 4 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Oct 17 |
| 76½ | 52 | Am Wool pf 4k | 1 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | Oct 17 |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | Am Zinc L&S | 2 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Oct 16 |
| 50 | 38⅝ | Am Z pr pf3¾k | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | Oct 9 |
| 28⅝ | 22⅝ | Anacon (1½e) | 26 | 27⅛ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 17 | 12⅝ | Anchor H .30e | 3 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Oct 16 |
| 10½ | 7⅜ | Andes Cop ¾e | 3 | 10½ | 10 | 10½ | Oct 8 |
| 1⅞ | 1 | A P W Paper | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Oct 16 |
| 35 | 27⅜ | Arch-D-M1½e | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 111⅝ | 102 | Arm Del pf 7 | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | Oct 16 |
| 4½ | 2½ | Armour Ill | 8 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | |
| 67½ | 42 | Arm pr pf4½k | 2 | 46¾ | 46 | 46¾ | + ⅛ |
| 66 | 41 | Arm Ill pf | 4 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | Oct 15 |
| 25¼ | 21 | Armstrong ¾e | 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | + ¼ |
| 7¾ | 5⅞ | Arnold C ⅓e | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 4¾ | 2⅜ | Artloom (.30e) | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 6¼ | 4¼ | Assd Dry Gds | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 77½ | 61½ | Assd DG1pf 6 | 1 | 69 | 69 | 69 | Oct 17 |
| 83 | 53 | ADG2pf1.65k | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | Oct 17 |
| 27⅛ | 20 | Associates I 2 | 2 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | Sep 29 |
| 53 | 27½ | Atchison (6e) | 16 | 51½ | 51 | 51½ | + ½ |
| 72½ | 60¼ | At T&SF pf 5 | 2 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | |
| 34½ | 19¾ | Atl Cst L 1g | 12 | 33¾ | 33 | 33 | — ¼ |
| 34 | 16½ | Atl G&WI 3g | 5 | 24¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | Oct 17 |
| 45½ | 33 | AG&WIpf2½e | 1 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | Oct 17 |
| 23½ | 14⅜ | Atl Refin .55e | 4 | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | + ⅛ |
| 109¼ | 99¾ | Atl Refin pf 4 | 2 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Oct 14 |
| 7 | 6¼ | Atlas Corp ⅓ae | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Oct 16 |
| 50¼ | 46¾ | Atlas Cp pf 3 | 2 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | Oct 9 |
| 70 | 43 | Atlas Pow2¼e | 1 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 6¼ | Atlas T'k ¼e | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Oct 16 |
| 2⅝ | 1¼ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Oct 17 |
| 4⅛ | 2¾ | Aviat Cp .10e | 51 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3 | |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 14¾ | 9¾ | Bald Loco ct | 3 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅝ | Balt & Ohio | 2 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 4½ | Balt & Ohio pf | 7 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | 4 | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | Oct 16 |
| 12 | 6⅝ | Barber Asphalt | 3 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| o | 4½ | Barker Br (1g) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 11⅞ | 8⅜ | Barnsdall .60 | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18½ | 12½ | Bath Ir Wk 1a | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 21¼ | 15½ | Bayuk C 1¾e | 4 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Oct 14 |
| 26 | 20 | Beat Cream 1a | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | — ½ |
| 105 | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Apr20 |
| 106 | 102½ | Beat Cr pf (5) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Oct 9 |
| 110¾ | 64 | Beech-Nut 4a | 1 | 82 | 82 | 82 | Oct 10 |
| 9 | 6⅜ | Beld-Hem .80 | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅜ |
| 16½ | 9¾ | Bell Airc (2g) | 13 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | + ⅜ |
| 39⅞ | 28¼ | Bendix Avia 3e | 4 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | + ¼ |
| 14½ | 9⅞ | Benf Ind 1.15e | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅜ |
| 54 | 46½ | Ben in pf 2½ | 1 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | Oct 13 |
| 24¼ | 17⅝ | Best Co 1.60a | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Oct 16 |
| 66½ | 49½ | Beth Stl 4½pe | 17 | 57½ | 57 | 57¼ | |
| 121 | 105 | Beth Stl pf / | 1 | 113 | 113 | 113 | Oct 16 |
| 25 | 18¾ | Bigelow-S1½pe | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 19¾ | 14¾ | Black-Dk 1.60 | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Oct 16 |
| 7⅞ | 5 | Blaw-Knox¼e | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 14½ | 11¼ | Bliss&Lau ¾e | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Oct 8 |
| 21½ | 13½ | Boeing Air 1e | 6 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ | + ¼ |
| 38¼ | 25 | Bohn A&B (2) | 1 | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | + ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 13½ | Bond Str 1.60 | 2 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | Oct 17 |
| 22⅝ | 18⅜ | Borden Co .90e | 13 | 21⅜ | 21¾ | 21¾ | |
| 27⅞ | 19¾ | Borg-War 1.60 | 2 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ⅛ |
| 3 | 1¼ | Boston&Maine | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 25 | Bower Roll 2e | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Oct 17 |
| 20¼ | 15 | Brewing C ½e | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Oct 15 |
| 9¼ | 7⅜ | Bridg'p B1½e | 5 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 15¼ | Briggs Mfg(2) | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ⅜ |
| 53¾ | 26 | Briggs&St (3) | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | + ¾ |
| 43 | 30 | Bristol-M1½e | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Oct 17 |
| 1/2 | /8 | Bxly & Q .rap | 1 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | Sep 30 |
| 1¼ | 1 | Bkly-Man Tran | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct 16 |
| 9¾ | 7 | Bkl U Gas ½pe | 1 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ⅜ |
| 35 | 28¼ | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | Oct 9 |
| 14 | 9⅞ | Brunsw'k-B¾ae | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 8⅞ | 6¼ | Bucyrus-E.40a | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | Budd Mfg | 23 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 5¼ | Budd Wh(½xe) | 10 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 11¼ | Buffalo 1.35e | 2 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | Oct 9 |
| 23 | 16¼ | Bullard Co 2 | 4 | 22⅛ | 22½ | 22¼ | — ⅛ |
| 26⅜ | 19½ | Bulova Wat(2) | 5 | 26⅜ | 25½ | 26⅜ | Oct 15 |
| 19¼ | 14⅞ | Burlin M 1.40 | 6 | 17¾ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 55½ | 53 | Burlng pf 2¾ | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | Oct 16 |
| 9⅜ | 6¼ | Burr Add .45e | 6 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3½ | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 6¼ | 4¾ | Butler Bros | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 21½ | 19¼ | Butler pf 1¼e | 2 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ | Oct 13 |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Butte C&Zinc | 6 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 9½ | 6½ | Byers (A M) | 3 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9¼ | Oct 16 |
| 15½ | 10 | Byron J'k ⅜e | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Oct 15 |
| **C** | | | | | | | |
| 20¾ | 16½ | Calif Pk 1½ | 5 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | + ¼ |
| 51½ | 50¼ | Calif P pf 2½ | 1 | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | A'g 13 |
| 1¼ | ½ | Calishan Z-Ld | 3 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 7¼ | 5¼ | Cal & Hecla 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 15¾ | 11⅞ | Camb Wy ¾ae | 3 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 9½ | Canada Dr .60 | 7 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 5¾ | 3½ | Canadian Pac | 8 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| 37½ | 29⅝ | Cannon Mills 2 | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| 3¼ | 1¾ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Oct 17 |
| 28 | 22½ | Carpen S (2e) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 3 | 2⅞ | Carrier-C .15e | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 72 | 54¾ | Case (J I) (3e) | 2 | 71 | 70 | 70 | Oct 15 |
| 42 | 30 | Caterpil Tr 2 | 3 | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | — ¼ |
| 24¾ | 15 | Celanese 1½e | 12 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | + ½ |
| 8¼ | 6½ | Celotex Cp ½e | 6 | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 16 | Cent Aq 1¾e | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ¼ |
| 2¼ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 6 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| 3½ | 1⅜ | Cent RR NJ | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 10½ | 7½ | Andes Cop ¾ae | 3 | 10½ | 10 | 10½ | Oct 8 |
| 1⅞ | 1 | A P W Paper | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Oct 16 |
| 35 | 27⅜ | Arch-D-M1½e | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 111⅝ | 102 | Arm Del pf 7 | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | Oct 16 |
| 4½ | 2½ | Armour Ill | 8 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | |
| 67½ | 42 | Arm pr pf4½k | 2 | 46¾ | 46 | 46¾ | + ⅛ |
| 66 | 41 | Arm Ill pf | 4 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | Oct 15 |
| 25¼ | 21 | Armstrong ¾e | 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | + ¼ |
| 7¾ | 5⅞ | Arnold C ⅓e | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 4¾ | 2⅜ | Artloom (.30e) | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 6¼ | 4¼ | Assd Dry Gds | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 77½ | 61½ | Assd DG1pf 6 | 1 | 69 | 69 | 69 | Oct 17 |
| 83 | 53 | ADG2pf1.65k | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | Oct 17 |
| 27⅛ | 20 | Associates I 2 | 2 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | Sep 29 |
| 53 | 27½ | Atchison (6e) | 16 | 51½ | 51 | 51½ | + ½ |
| 72½ | 60¼ | At T&SF pf 5 | 2 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | |
| 34½ | 19¾ | Atl Cst L 1g | 12 | 33¾ | 33 | 33 | — ¼ |
| 34 | 16½ | Atl G&WI 3g | 5 | 24¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | Oct 17 |
| 45½ | 33 | AG&WIpf2½e | 1 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | Oct 17 |
| 23½ | 14⅜ | Atl Refin .55e | 4 | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | + ⅛ |
| 109¼ | 99¾ | Atl Refin pf 4 | 2 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Oct 14 |
| 7 | 6¼ | Atlas Corp ⅓ae | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Oct 16 |
| 50¼ | 46¾ | Atlas Cp pf 3 | 2 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | Oct 9 |
| 70 | 43 | Atlas Pow2¼e | 1 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 6¼ | Atlas T'k ¼e | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Oct 16 |
| 2⅝ | 1¼ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Oct 17 |
| 4⅛ | 2¾ | Aviat Cp .10e | 51 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3 | |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 14¾ | 9¾ | Bald Loco ct | 3 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅝ | Balt & Ohio | 2 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 4½ | Balt & Ohio pf | 7 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | 4 | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | Oct 16 |
| 12 | 6⅝ | Barber Asphalt | 3 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| o | 4½ | Barker Br (1g) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 11⅞ | 8⅜ | Barnsdall .60 | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 18½ | 12½ | Bath Ir Wk 1a | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 21¼ | 15½ | Bayuk C 1¾e | 4 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Oct 14 |
| 26 | 20 | Beat Cream 1a | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | — ½ |
| 105 | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Apr20 |
| 106 | 102½ | Beat Cr pf (5) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Oct 9 |
| 110¾ | 64 | Beech-Nut 4a | 1 | 82 | 82 | 82 | Oct 10 |
| 9 | 6⅜ | Beld-Hem .80 | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅜ |
| 16½ | 9¾ | Bell Airc (2g) | 13 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | + ⅜ |
| 39⅞ | 28¼ | Bendix Avia 3e | 4 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | + ¼ |
| 14½ | 9⅞ | Benf Ind 1.15e | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅜ |
| 54 | 46½ | Ben in pf 2½ | 1 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | Oct 13 |
| 24¼ | 17⅝ | Best Co 1.60a | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Oct 16 |
| 66½ | 49½ | Beth Stl 4½pe | 17 | 57½ | 57 | 57¼ | |
| 121 | 105 | Beth Stl pf / | 1 | 113 | 113 | 113 | Oct 16 |
| 25 | 18¾ | Bigelow-S1½pe | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 19¾ | 14¾ | Black-Dk 1.60 | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Oct 16 |
| 7⅞ | 5 | Blaw-Knox¼e | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 14½ | 11¼ | Bliss&Lau ¾e | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Oct 8 |
| 21½ | 13½ | Boeing Air 1e | 6 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ | + ¼ |
| 38¼ | 25 | Bohn A&B (2) | 1 | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | + ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 13½ | Bond Str 1.60 | 2 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | Oct 17 |
| 22⅝ | 18⅜ | Borden Co .90e | 13 | 21⅜ | 21¾ | 21¾ | |
| 27⅞ | 19¾ | Borg-War 1.60 | 2 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ⅛ |
| 3 | 1¼ | Boston&Maine | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 25 | Bower Roll 2e | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Oct 17 |
| 20¼ | 15 | Brewing C ½e | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Oct 15 |
| 9¼ | 7⅜ | Bridg'p B1½e | 5 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 15¼ | Briggs Mfg(2) | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ⅜ |
| 53¾ | 26 | Briggs&St (3) | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | + ¾ |
| 43 | 30 | Bristol-M1½e | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Oct 17 |
| 1/2 | /8 | Bxly & Q .rap | 1 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 | Sep 30 |
| 1¼ | 1 | Bkly-Man Tran | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Oct 16 |
| 9¾ | 7 | Bkl U Gas ½pe | 1 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ⅜ |
|

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Tool Maker Says Women Good Workers

NEW YORK (AP)—Women workers in the heavy machine industry were given a hearty indorsement by Wendell E. Whipp, President of the Monarch Machine Tool Co.

Said Mr. Whipp, in a recent address before the 41st annual convention of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association:

"As new employees, women have shown themselves just as capable of learning how to operate machines as have the new men. In fact, with respect to some types of operations, they have shown themselves superior to men."

The executive said the actual employing of women at Monarch's plant in the Middle West was put off "just as long as we could," and finally, last May, three were hired in the production control department.

**Proving Successful**

As of today, Mr. Whipp said, almost nine per cent of the company's employees were women who "have proved themselves well able to handle all types of machining operations, and our only differentiation between men and women thus far has been entirely on the basis of physical effort."

Continuing, the Monarch head said:

"I wish you could go out with me into our plant and see the people working there, turning out the lathes that Uncle Sam has to have to win this war. They are all working side by side—girls and women, strapping young men, older women, men of middle age—all plowing ahead—stepping together to get the job done.

"There is a sort of camaraderie that develops from this mingling of the sexes in the plant which we never used to have when we had all men.

"What develops from this situation is a realization that everybody—not just men, not just husbands, sons and fathers—but women too, sweethearts, wives and daughters—everybody — must get out and work, and work hard, to turn out what it takes to win this war.

**Women Attentive to Job**

"I am convinced that all of us in the machine tool industry must of necessity prepare for the employment of women in rather large numbers before this war production emergency is over.

"And, on the basis of our experience, I believe that those of you who still have this transition before you may be agreeably surprised.

"I think you will find women more attentive to their jobs than is the case with most men.

"The girls take their jobs seriously. When you walk out through the plant, you will see that the girls have their eyes on their work. They are not looking around the shop — they are not grumbling about this or that.

"They are frequently asking for suggestions as to how they can do their work better, and we are getting some mighty valuable ideas from some of the women in our plant."

## Roosevelt Amends Bankruptcy Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed into law a bill amending the Bankruptcy Act so as to enable the voluntary adjustment of obligations of railroads.

As passed the bill is substantially the same as part of the original Bankruptcy Act, which expired July 31, 1940.

Under the amendment any railroad has until Nov. 1, 1945 to institute proceedings under the Act.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s 46-44 | 103.18 | 103.18 | 103.18 |

New York City Bond

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 3s 80 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Ala Power 3½s 72 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 20 Alab & Sus 3½s 46 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 3 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod | 72½ | 72 | 72½ |
| 10 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod | 59½ | 59 | 59½ |
| 3 Allied Strs 4½s 51 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 11 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 1 Am Int 5½s 49 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| 4 Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 10 Am T&T 3s 56 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 12 Am Tobacco 3s 62 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 5 Arm Del 4s 57 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 8 Arm Del 4s 55 | 103 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 5 AT&SF 4s 95 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55 | 108 | 105 | 105 |
| 3 AT&SF 4s 1909-55 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 5 Atl & Chs AL 5s 44 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 5 Atl & Birm 4s 33½ | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 20 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 86¼ | 86 | 86 |
| 18 A C Line cll 4s 64 | 64½ | 64¼ | 64⅜ |
| 42 A C Line 5s45 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 B&O 1st mtg 4s st | 59⅞ | 59⅝ | 59⅞ |
| 20 B&O 95 st A | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 3 B&O 95 st C | 33¾ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 8 B&O 2000 st D | 29½ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 11 B & O 96 F | 29½ | 29⅝ | 29½ |
| 58 B&O cv 6s stf | 24⅝ | 24 | 24 |
| 9 B&O 4s 48 | 58¼ | 58 | 58 |
| 28 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st | 49¾ | 49⅝ | 49¾ |
| 26 B&O S W 50 st | 39 | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 7 B&O T C 4s 59 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 5 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| 2 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C | 129 | 129 | 129 |
| 10 BenedIndLoan 2¼s 50 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 41 Boston&ME 4½s 70‡ | 38⅞ | 38¼ | 38½ |
| 9 Boston&Me 4s 60 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2 Bur E&P 5½s 51 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ |
| 21 Bur C R&No 5s 34‡ | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 25 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅜ |
| 6 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66 | 108½ | 108¼ | 108½ |
| 5 Can Nat 5s '89 Jly | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2 Can Pac 4½s '46 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 Can Pac 4s perp | 70½ | 70 | 70 |
| 2 Carthage & Adir 4s '81 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 13 Celanese 3½s '62 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 10 Celotex 4½s '47 ww | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ |
| 145 Cen of Ga 5½s '59 | 8½ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| 85 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C | 8½ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| 8 Cen of Ga 5s '59 Ass | 23 | 22½ | 22⅞ |
| 31 Cen of Ga 1st 5s '45 | 72 | 71½ | 72 |
| 25 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46 | 19¾ | 19 | 19¾ |
| 19 Cen New Eng 4s '61 | 74½ | 74 | 74 |
| 15 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 56½ | 56¼ | 56½ |
| 3 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 91¾ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 1 C&O 3½s '96 D | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 82 Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 23⅜ | 23⅛ | 23⅜ |
| 4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| 8 CB&Q 4½s '77 | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 2 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 2 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 17 Chi & E Ill inc '97 | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ |
| 1 ChiGtW inc 4½s 2038 | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 3 ChiGtWest 4s '88 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 9 Chi I & L 6s '66 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 31 Chi I & L 5s '47 | 32½ | 31⅝ | 32½ |
| 6 Chi I & L 5s '66 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 21 Chi I & L 4s '47 | 30¼ | 29⅞ | 30 |
| 295 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅞ |
| 33 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ |
| 37 CM&SP 4½s '89P | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ |
| 72 CM&SP 4½s '89C | 44⅞ | 44½ | 44¾ |
| 55 CM&SP 4½s '89 E | 44¾ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 8 CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 44¾ | 44¼ | 44⅜ |
| 7 CM&SP 3½s '89 B | 41½ | 41⅜ | 41½ |
| 20 Chi&NW 6½s '36 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 12 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 26¼ | 25¾ | 26¼ |
| 5 Chi&NW gm 5s '87 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ |
| 28 Chi&NW cv 3¾s '49 | 37⅛ | 33⅛ | 37⅛ |
| 29 Chi & NW 4½s '2037 | 24⅞ | 24¾ | 24⅞ |
| 36 Chi&NW 4½s '2037C | 24⅞ | 24¾ | 24⅞ |
| 21 Chi & NW 4s 87 | 34¼ | 34 | 34 |
| 11 Chi Ry 5s 27 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 122 CRI & P 4½s 52A | 21½ | 21 | 21 |
| 24 CRI & P cv 4½s 60 | 4¼ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 109 CRI & P 4s 88 | 34½ | 34 | 34¼ |
| 69 CRI & P 4s 88 reg | 30⅝ | 30 | 30⅝ |
| 232 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19¾ |
| 2 CStL&NOMem 4s 51 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 5 CTH & SE inc 5s 60 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 Childs Vo 5s 57 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 3 Childs Co 5s 43 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 24 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 49¼ | 48¾ | 49 |
| 5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 6 ClevUnTerm 5s 73 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 13 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C | 61¾ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 60 Col & So 4½s 80 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 14 Columbia G 5s 52 May | 93¼ | 93 | 93 |
| 22 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 88⅝ | 88 | 88⅝ |
| 44 Coml Mack Inc 6Sww | 44¾ | 43 | 44 |
| 14 Comwlth Ed cvc3½s 58 | 108¼ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s 48 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 7 CubaNoRy5½s 42rtc | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 5 Cuba RR 5s st Ret | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1 Dayton P&L 3s 70 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 82 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43 | 59¾ | 59¼ | 59½ |
| 2 D&RG 4½s 36 | 22¾ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| 103 D&RG 4s 36 | 22¼ | 22 | 22¼ |
| 8 D&RG West 5s 55 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ |
| 17 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3¼ |
| 69 D&RG West 5s 78 | 19¼ | 18¾ | 19¼ |
| 6 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 36 Erie 4½s 2015 | 55¾ | 55 | 55¾ |
| 11 Erie 4s 95 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 4 Firestone T&R 3s 61 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 33 Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 2 Francis Sug 6s 56 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84½ |
| 1 Gen Stl Sast 5¼s 49 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 Gen Steel 4½s 56 | 104 | 104¼ | 104 |
| 6 Gt Nor 5s '73 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 11 Gt Nor 4s '48 G | 98¼ | 98 | 98⅛ |
| 9 Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73 |
| 5 G Bay & W deb B | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 1 Gulf M & N 5½s '50 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91Z |
| 1 Gulf M & N 5s '50 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 4 Hocky V 4½s '99 | 126½ | 126½ | 126½ |
| 2 Housatonic 5s '37 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 9 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A | 43¾ | 43½ | 43¾ |
| 6 Hud & M rfg 5s '57 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 18 Hud & M inc 5s '57 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 19 Ill Cen 3½s '62 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 7 Ill Cen 4s '52 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 22 Ill Cen 4s '53 | 49 | 48⅞ | 48⅞ |
| 93 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 48 | 47¾ | 48 |
| 25 Ill Cen 4¼s '66 | 46½ | 46½ | 46¼ |
| 19 Ill Cen 5s '55 | 57 | 56½ | 56⅞ |
| 2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s '51 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 5 IllCen St L 3s 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 1 Ill Cen St L 3½s '51 reg | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 11 IS&CSL&NO 5s '63 A | 50¾ | 50⅝ | 50⅝ |
| 15 IS&CSL&NO 4½s '63 | 46½ | 46 | 46½ |
| 2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 71 IntGtNor aj 6s 52 | 5 | 5 | 5⅜ |
| 78 IntGtNor 1st 6s 52 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 32 IntGtNor 5s 56C | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ |
| 6 Int Hdyro El cv 6 44 | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34½ |
| 1 Int Paper 5s 47 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 1 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 58½ | 58 | 58¼ |
| 16 Int T&T 5s 55 | 60¾ | 60¼ | 60⅞ |
| 20 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 1 KC South 5s 50 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ |
| 7 KC South 3s 50 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 1 KC Term 4s 60 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Koppers Co 3½s 61 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 21 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 89 | 87⅞ | 89 |
| 7 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D | 88½ | 88 | 88½ |
| 1 L&NMS 3½s 97 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54 | 46¾ | 46¼ | 46¾ |
| 11 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 35 | 35 | 36 |
| 10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 32¾ | 32½ | 32¾ |
| 4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg | 30½ | 30⅜ | 30⅝ |
| 1 Leh Val Term 5s 51 | 58½ | 58⅜ | 58⅝ |
| 3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 12 Louis & N 3½s 50 A | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 McKess & Rob 3½s 56 | 107⅝ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 2 Mich Cen 4½s 79 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 7 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 6 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 17 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38 | 17½ | 17 | 17 |
| 16 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 221 M-K-Tex 5s 62A | 39¾ | 38½ | 39¾ |
| 47 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 22 | 21½ | 22 |
| 95 M-K-Te 4½s 78 | 34½ | 33¾ | 34¼ |
| 185 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 43 | 42¾ | 43 |
| 66 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B | 33¼ | 32¾ | 33½ |
| 13 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 12 Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 38¼ | 38 | 38 |
| 63 Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 38⅝ | 38⅜ | 38¼ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 38⅝ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 8 Mo Pac 5s 80 M | 38¾ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 74 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 13 Mo Pac 3rd 4s 38 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 10 Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 104 | 103¾ | 103⅞ |
| 1 Mor & Essex 5s 55 | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| 1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55 | 34½ | 34¼ | 34⅜ |
| 11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38½ |
| 1 Nash Chn & St L 4s 78 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 8 Nat Distill 3½s 49 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Natl Steel 3s 65 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 5 N Eng RR 5s 45 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 6 N Eng RR 4s 45 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 6 N Orl & NE 4½s 52 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 6 N Orl Term 4s 53 | 82⅞ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 3 NO Tex&M 5s 56B | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| 2 NO Tex&M 4½s 56 ct | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| 23 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 55⅝ | 55 | 55 |
| 50 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 50¼ | 49¾ | 50 |
| 18 NYC cn 4s 98 | 54 | 53⅞ | 54 |
| 36 NYC 3¾s 46 | 97¾ | 97½ | 97¾ |
| 36 NYC cv 3¼s 52 | 69 | 68½ | 68½ |
| 4 NYC & HR 3½s 97 | 74⅞ | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| 6 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 9 NYC&StL 3½s 74A | 74¾ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 32 NYChi&StL 4½s 78 | 62⅜ | 62¼ | 62⅜ |
| 2 NY Connect 3½s 65 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 4 NY Dock Co 4s 51 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 10 NY Edis 3¼s 66 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 6 NY Lack&W 4s 73A | 54 | 53⅞ | 54 |
| 25 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 46¼ | 46 | 46 |
| 5 NYNH&H clt 6s 40 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 32 NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 42⅜ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ |
| 7 NYNH&H 4s 55 | 37¼ | 37 | 37¼ |
| 8 NYNH&H 3½s 54 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| 50 NY O & W rfg 4s 92 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 29 NY S&W gen 5s 40 | 13 | 12½ | 13 |
| 8 NY S&W rfg 5s 37 | 35 | 34⅞ | 35 |
| 35 NY W&Bost 4½s 46 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ |
| 50 Norf & Sou cv 5s 2014 | 36¼ | 35½ | 36 |
| 10 Norf Sou 4½s 88 | 74½ | 74¼ | 74½ |
| 2 Nor Sou 5s 2047 C | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ |
| 35 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 68½ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C | 57¼ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| 5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 52½ | 52 | 52 |
| 13 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 43 | 42⅝ | 43 |
| 19 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 3 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Oklahoma G&E3¾s 66 | 109⅞ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 3 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61 | 107 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 1 Pac G&E 4s 64 | 113⅝ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ |
| 1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 4 Pac T&T 3½s 66C | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 19 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69 | 104½ | 104 | 104 |
| 7 Pen RR gen 5s 68 | 107⅞ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70 | 90 | 89½ | 90 |
| 1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 3 Pen RR 3¾s 70 | 89¼ | 89 | 89 |
| 3 Peoria&East 4s 60 | 44 | 44 | 444 |
| 4 Pere Marq 4½ 56 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 2 Phila Co 4¼s 61 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 10 Phil Elec 3½s 67 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 1 Ph Read C&I 6s 49 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 30 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 | 31½ | 31½ | 31¼ |
| 1 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 5 PCC&SL 5s 70A | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 PCC&SL 5s 75B | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 8 Pitt & W Va 4½s 59B | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ |
| 1 Pub Sve E&G 8s | 220 | 220 | 220 |
| 14 Readg 4½s 97B | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 1 Readg 4½s 97B | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 48 Read Jer Cen 4s 51 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| 1 Republic Steel 5½s 54 | 105 1⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 7 Rio Gr West 1st 4s | 62½ | 61¾ | 62½ |
| 68 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49 | 33¾ | 32⅝ | 33 |
| 10 Roch G&E 3¼s 69 | 108¾ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 114 RI Ark & La 4½s | 20½ | 20 | 20½ |
| 6 STLIM&S4s R&G | 76¾ | 76½ | 76½ |
| 5 St LPeo&NW5s | 44⅞ | 44¾ | 44⅞ |
| 6 St L Pub Svc 5s 59 | 95 | 94½ | 95 |
| 58 St L S F 5s 50B | 23½ | 23¼ | 23⅛ |
| 146 St L S F 4½s 78 | 22 | 22⅛ | 22½ |
| 1 St L S F 4½s 78ct | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 46 St L S F 4s 50A | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21¾ |
| 3 St L S F $50Act | 21⅜ | 21¼ | 21⅜ |
| 104 St P&KC Sh 4½s 41 | 17½ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 16 So Pac clt 4s 49 | 70 | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 94 So Pac 4½s 46 | 93 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| 28 So Pac 4½s Ore 77 | 56 | 55⅞ | 56 |
| 2 So Pac SPTer 4s 50 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 23 South Ry 6½s 56 | 93 | 92½ | 93 |
| 13 South Ry gen 6s 56 | 88⅛ | 87¾ | 88⅛ |
| 7 South Ry gen 5s 94 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 57 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 69 | 68¾ | 68⅞ |
| 10 So Bell Tel 3½s 64 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 6 So Bell Tel 3s 68 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 Tex Corp 3s 59 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 21 Tex&Pac 5s 7DC | 67 | 66½ | 67 |
| 13 Tex&Pac 5s 80D | 66¾ | 66 | 66¾ |
| 6 Third Ave aj 5s 60 | 20½ | 20⅜ | 20½ |
| 7 Third Ave 4s 60 | 60¼ | 60 | 60¼ |
| 5 Un El Mo 3¼s 71 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59 | 103 | 102 | 103 |
| 4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 1 Un Pac 3½s 80 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Un Pac 3½s 70 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 27 Unit Drug 5s 53 | 97 | 96½ | 97 |
| 5 Un Stockyds 4½s 51 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 7 Utah L&Trac 5s 44 | 98⅝ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 4 Utah P&L 5s 44 | 98¾ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 30 Va & SW cn 5s 58 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 2 Va&SWist 5s 2003 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 34 Wabash 4½s 81 | 33¼ | 33 | 33¼ |
| 28 Wabash 4s 81 | 41⅜ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 19 Wabash 4s 71 | 81½ | 81 | 81 |
| 2 Warner Bros 6s 48 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 7 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 4 West Shore 4s 2361 | 47¼ | 47 | 47 |
| 2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 35 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46 | 38 | 37½ | 38 |
| 29 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd | 37⅞ | 37¾ | 37⅞ |
| 19 Western Un 5s 51 | 88 | 88¼ | 88 |
| 9 Western Un 5s 60 | 84 | 83⅝ | 83½ |
| 4 Western Un 4½s 50 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66 | 92¼ | 92 | 92¼ |
| 23 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 54⅝ | 54 | 54 |
| 15 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ |
| 1 Young S & T 3¼s 60 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47 | 40⅜ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 1 Antioquia 7s 45 D | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 6 Australia 4½s 56 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 3 Belgium 6½s 49 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 3 Belgium 6s 55 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 5 Buen A 4⅜s 77 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 5 Canada 5s 52 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 1 Canada 3s 68 | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| 2 Canada 3s 67 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 13 Canada 2¾s 46 | 100⅛ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 19 ChileMtBk6½s57asd | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17⅜ |
| 1 ChileMtgBk6s61asd | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 1 ChileMtgBk6s62asd | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Chile 7s 42 asd | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 2 Chile 6s 60 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 16 Chile 6s 60 asd | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18⅜ |
| 11 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18⅜ |
| 4 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 8 Chile 6s 62 asd | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 15 Cuba 4½s 77 | 75¼ | 74⅝ | 75¼ |
| 5 Denmark 5½s 55 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 1 Denmark 4½s 62 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 11 Mex 5s asd '45 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 28 Mex 4s asd '54 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 28 Mex 10 4s asd '45 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 13 Mex Irr 4½s '43 asd | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 1 Montevideo 7s '52 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 1 N Sou Wales 5s '58 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 4 Peru 1st 6s '60 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 1 Rio de Jan 6½s '53 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 3 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |

Total bonds sales today $7,190,000. Previous day, $7,999,800. Week ago, closed. Year ago $10,560,000. Two years ago $5,076,400. Jan. 1 to date $1,825,740,950. Year ago $1,678,103,225. Two years ago $1,250,893,950.

## Boston Stocks

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.75 | Bos & Albany | 83½ | 83 | 83 | 82½ |
| 2.00 | Bos Edison | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 5.00 | Bos Elevated | 60¼ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ |
| .. | Bos& Me pr pf | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| .. | Bos & Me st A pf | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| .. | Bos&Me st C pf | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 1½ |
| 3.00c | Bost Gas&Prp | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 4.50 | East G&Fprpf | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43¼ |
| .. | East MassRptB | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35½ |
| 1.00d | Eastern SS | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 11 |
| .. | Math Bak B | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 4.50d | N E Tel & Tel | 84½ | 84½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 4.00d | Unit Shoe M | 50¾ | 50½ | 50¾ | 50 |

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. aPaid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

### Priorities on Cable Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board established high blanket priority ratings for maintenance, repair and operating supplies for telegraph and cable companies. The order was designed to expedite the obtaining of materials necessary to maintain and protect the services formerly protected under order P-128, by raising their ratings from A-3 and A-1-j to A-1-A.

## Current Business Statistics

Oct. 19, 1942

| | | —Latest Week— | | Previous Week | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Business Activity:** | | | | | |
| The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100 | Oct 10 | §§128.3 | | 131.6 | 113.9 |
| **Production:** | | | | | |
| Bituminous coal, thous. short tons* | Oct 10 | 1900 | x1902 | | 1921 |
| Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.* | Oct 10 | 3857 | 3685 | | 4071 |
| Electric power, mil. kwh | Oct 10 | 3857 | 3683 | | 3355 |
| Steel, p. c of capacity† | Oct 24 | 101.0 | 100.2 | | 97.8 |
| **Distribution:** | | | | | |
| Carloadings, total, thous. cars | Oct 10 | 910 | 908 | | 904 |
| Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡ | Oct 10 | 158 | 173 | | 130 |
| **Finance:** | | | | | |
| Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol. | Oct 14 | 3329 | 3982 | | 3337 |
| Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol | Oct 14 | 2964 | 3359 | | 2748 |
| Federal reserve banks: | | | | | |
| Fed. res bank credit, total, mil. dol. | Oct 14 | 4042 | 3784 | | 2313 |
| Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol | Oct 14 | 2710 | 2290 | | 5234 |
| Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks: | | | | | |
| Commercial loans, mil. dol. | Oct 7 | 6230 | 6270 | | 6501 |
| Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol | Oct 7 | 27819 | 27424 | | 24400 |
| Investments, mil. dol | Oct 7 | 25702 | 25593 | | 18056 |
| Interest rates: | | | | | |
| Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c. | Oct 16 | ½@⅝ | ½@⅝ | | ½@⅝ |
| Call loan renewals, p. c. | Oct 16 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c | Oct 16 | ½@¾ | ½@¾ | | ½@¾ |
| Discount rate, N. Y., p. c. | Oct 16 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Time loans (90-day), p. c. | Oct 16 | 1¼ | 1¼ | | 1¼ |
| Currency in circulation, mil. dol. | Oct 14 | 13932 | 13830 | | 10283 |
| Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.‖ | Oct 16 | 4.03¾ | 4.03¾ | | 4.04 |
| Failures, commercial, number | Oct 8 | 173 | 174 | | 210 |
|

Commerce and Finance

# Postwar Rebates, Over-All Corporate Tax Limit Adopted

Business and Industry

## Arizona Cotton Threatened By Labor Shortage

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 19 (AP)—Arizona cotton farmers in scattered instances have plowed under their war-needed, vital long staple crop and, it was predicted today, that unless the manpower problem is solved within the next week a loss in excess of $8,000,000 can be expected.

The forecast, regarding long staple, from which the United States armed forces obtain parachutes, liferafts and gliders, came from Keith Taylor, appraiser for the Valley National Bank, which maintains branches throughout the State. His prediction was borne out by some of the State's leading agricultural experts, who asked that their names not be used. Mr. Taylor said his statements were made as a grower.

Not only are harried growers faced by the manpower problem, but a change of weather could result in an immediate loss of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, in the opinion of O. M. Lassen, head of the Department of Agriculture's war board in Arizona. Mr. Lassen estimated the value of the long staple crop at approximately $12,000,000.

The situation as disclosed by Mr. Taylor:

Arizona's estimated long staple crop totals 59,000 bales, more than is produced in the balance of the country. High on the priorities list, all long staple here above No. 2 grade has been frozen by the War Production Board.

Yet only 20 per cent of the crop has been harvested. Seventy per cent of it is mature and awaiting pickers.

"The resignation of growers is shown in the fact that approximately 200 acres of long and short staple in central Arizona already have been either plowed under or abandoned," Mr. Taylor declared.

"That figure will be increased at least 10 fold within the next 30 days unless the Federal Government acts to give the growers further assistance in meeting the picking problem.

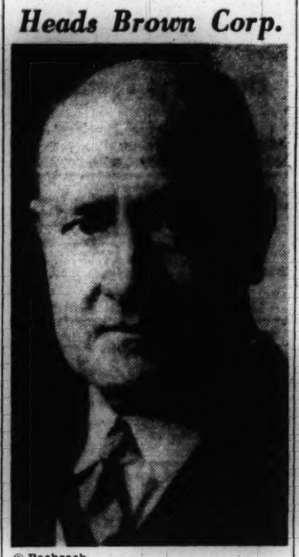
"The drastic action was taken by farmers, who, confronted with an impossible labor situation and hoping to develop a crop where labor wouldn't be such a major factor, chose to turn it under—with from 40 to 50 per cent unharvested."

At the request of Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, a meeting of growers and interested governmental representatives was to be held today by Mr. Lassen in the hope of solving the picker problem.

### Enters Women's Apparel Field

NEW YORK (AP) — Bond Stores, Inc., nation-wide men's clothing chain, announced it would enter the women's apparel field with a line of popular-priced coats and suits. The women's line probably would be introduced next week in 22 stores, including all those in New York, the company said, and would be extended to other units in the chain if the move met with success.

### *Heads Brown Corp.*



© Bachrach

**Henry P. Kendall**

Elected chairman of the board of directors of Brown Corp. which operates one of the largest high grade sulphate pulp mills in Canada. Mr. Kendall is president of the Kendall Company, Boston, Mass. Wentworth Brown has been appointed vice-president of the company and J. P. St. Laurent, of Quebec, has been appointed secretary.

## Business Relieved Of Time Consuming WPB Questionnaires

WASHINGTON (AP)—Busy owners of American war plants no longer need fill out a multitude of questionnaires, some of them the size of "small window shades," in the words of a War Production Board announcement, and demanding yes or no answers to complicated queries.

The board said that its program to eliminate or simplify 40 per cent of its requests for data from concerns holding or seeking government contracts would mean that the equivalent of at least 15,000 men, working every week, would be "released from unnecessary and costly paper work for more productive pursuits." It estimated a saving of 30,000,000 man-hours a year in filling out forms.

The benefits of its program, WPB said, "can be measured in terms of dollars, of accelerated production and of lowered executive blood pressure." It cited, as an example of what some of the questionnaires could do to a plant owner's composure, a form which demanded a yes or no answer to the question, "Is additional skilled labor required or must it be trained?" That, the WPB commented, "would have baffled anyone."

One large automomible company, WPB said, reported that the preparation of forms in its hands at one time cost $125,000 and would require more than 100,000 man-hours.

## I. B. A. Topic At Conference War Financing

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—About 400 investment bankers gathered here yesterday for the thirty-first annual meeting of the Investment Bankers Association of America, at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria. It will last through today and tomorrow only.

Major subject of the deliberations will be war financing, in view of the extensive part being played by the investment bankers in placing of Government bonds. High point of the meeting, therefore, will be a "war financing conference" this afternoon, at which the bankers will be told by Government officials of the Treasury finance problems, and how and where the bankers can best contribute their efforts.

Among those participating in this conference will be officials of the Treasury, including representatives of its war saving staff, the presidents of several Federal Reserve banks as members of the National Victory Fund Committee and as chairmen of the respective victory fund committees, the eastern managers of several of the district victory fund committees, and others prominent in the Treasury's war financing.

The I. B. A.'s railroad securities committee in its report expressed hope "the present continued lack of interest on the part of private capital and the pessimistic attitude toward railroad securities in general" would change because "we would hate to see Government ownership of the railroads and the far-reaching consequences that would follow."

The committee said:

"We all know that gross revenues of the railroads are making new highs and it is also true that the companies have placed themselves in a stronger financial condition than ever before. All of this, however, is ignored by investors.

"Few are interested in these high earnings because they are considered temporary and due entirely to the war production program. Earnings may not continue at the present high rate after the war, although we must remember that the railroads will have to play a very important part in the general worldwide rehabilitation program that will follow.

"Therefore we can reasonably expect earnings substantially better than seem to be indicated by the present investment opinion of railroad securities."

The association is holding its annual meeting in New York for the first time since the initial convention in 1912 in order to minimize the travel of delegates, since the majority of its members are located on the eastern seaboard. Those from other sections were asked to include this year's meeting with one of their periodical business trips to New York. Social features have been cut to a minimum. The meeting will be addressed this evening by Treasury Undersecretary Daniel W. Bell and by former Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew.

## U. S. Credit System Viewed Geared to Capacity Output

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—It was pointed out on this page recently that the problem of centralized bureaucracy, raised by the new total-war effort into which the United States seems to be moving, involves the hot subject of finance, gold standard and budget-balance.

The economic energy of the country has been released by abandonment of all orthodox financial limits.

But some economists still feel and have felt ever since ante-bellum days, that it is more important to hold people in than to let them go—that the gist of the new economic society is to be control, not release.

This dangerous notion may be fed by the enormous number of controls and restrictions being developed now for war purposes.

It may carry over into the post-war period in the idea that a "necessary deflation" would be a good thing.

A "necessary deflation" would find much support. It would fit the principles of the people who still believe in the gold standard. It would also help to maintain the jobs of bureaucrats who during an era of all-out financial release like the present have no unemployed wards to protect.

It would also be encouraged by the fact that there is no half-way measure between "deflation" and "inflation," that is, between letting production fall off from capacity on the one hand, or putting out enough money to keep everybody busy, on the other. Everybody means everybody. Unemployment here means unemployment there. A society cannot exist half scarcity and half surplus. "Too many farmers" would soon mean too many workmen, and that would soon mean protective tariffs, international trade restrictions, and have-not nations. And these things would mean wage-cuts, price-cuts, surpluses, complaints, depressions, quotas, laws, restrictions, etc.,—the whole paraphernalia of pre-war "economy."

**Bureaucrats Favored**

Bureaucrats would then get a new lease of life. For all these things would mean pressure-groups and vested interests, which would mean the need of reviving all the offices, bureaus, and commissions which in peacetime were occupied with cutting production down to demand, with re-settling busted farmers, with protecting workmen against a buyers' market for labor, and with feeding people who could not get a job.

The outcome would be a paternalism at Washington such as the United States has never before seen. Economic insecurtiy would sour the possibilities of localized and specialized industrial government into obnoxious "gimme" groups.

The prospect is too bad to be probable.

It seems more likely that the new financial system will prevail. The money will be put out where the employment is needed, or, in the old saying, the national credit will be geared to the nation's productive capacity. After the Armistice the regressive taxes on the poor will be cut off, then some of the taxes on the middle-income brackets and on corporations. Corporations with excess-profits and with loss carry-back privileges will get Treasury refunds to start civilian production again, and those without them that can employ people will probably get RFC "loans." Lease-lend outlays will be stepped up for reconstruction. The post-war soldier's pay may be raised. The surplus problem in wheat and cotton will remain exorcised by a permanently higher level of pay-demands by farm workers.

The general feeling will probably be "Anything but WPA, Resettlement Administration, and other forms of mass charity!"

**Liberty Prospects**

All of this has profound meaning for the problem, raised in this series of speculative pieces, whether the American people are about to lose their liberty for good to a set of Washington managers, in line with the wishes of people who believe in economic control for control's sake.

First implication of this program of jobs-for-all-and-away-with-pre-war-financial-principles is that price control and rationing will have to remain. That is one bureaucracy that will have to stick.

But the rationing end of it will probably be lifted rather rapidly as to essentials, for the sake of giving work to the producers of sugar, meat, gasoline, and the scores of other things that may be under ration by that time. And price control will probably be lifted around the edges for non-essential and luxury items for similar reasons.

But this means no revival of the peace-time bureaucracy devoted to taking care of surplus men, women, and children—the unemployed and the under-employed.

And of course the Armistice will mean much shrinkage for the bureaucratic controls which are devoted solely to moving men, machines, and materials about for the pushing of the war.

One more anti-bureaucratic influence for freedom seems likely. Lifting of the job and market insecurity will release men, as already pointed out, to contribute their best, not their least. There will be less urge to collusion in restraint of trade by business men when the market is able to take all they can get the men and materials to produce. There will be less urge to workmen to go slow on the machines when the company can take all they can turn out or else some competitor of the company is eager to pirate them away at higher wages. Consequently there will be less reason for laws restraining business from trustifying and labor from striking or going slow.

It will certainly be a new world and a different one. Probably it will not be adequately described, explained and rationalized, until it too is about due to be shaken up into something else.

## Accord on Tax By Conferees Bill Reached

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate and House conferees adopted a compromise version of the record-breaking tax bill which the Treasury estimated would increase annual Federal revenues by $6,881,830,000 and which Congressional leaders expected would be speedily accepted by both chambers next week and sent to the President.

The total amount of taxes called for by the bill in its final form represented an increase over both the Senate and House versions—$65,600,000 in comparison with the Senate bill and $593,300,000 above the House bill, by Treasury computation.

The conferees in five days reached agreement on 504 amendments and unceremoniously killed a proposal to establish a joint Congressional committee to study the question of imposing on citizens a compulsory savings plan.

**Calls It Excellent Tax Bill**

Previously they had accepted most of the major provisions of the bill as the Senate passed it, including a 5 per cent "Victory Tax" on individual income above $12 a week and a combined rate of 40 per cent on normal and surtax earnings of corporations.

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee pronounced the 601-page measure "an excellent tax bill, taken as a whole," but Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee was less enthusiastic, commenting:

"It's all right. It was as good as we could do."

This huge new total would be piled on top of about $17,000,000,000 now collected yearly. Individuals would contribute about $10,000,000,000 and corporations about $9,000,000,000 of the $25,000,000,000 a year expected to be raised.

In final day action, the conference committee adopted a Senate provision granting postwar rebates to corporations of 10 per cent of the amount of excess profits tax they pay, linking this with an over-all limitation on taxation at the point where it reaches 80 per cent of a company's net income.

**Renegotiation Basis Changed**

The group approved a series of Senate amendments changing the basis for renegotiations of war contracts and limiting such actions to one renegotiation, except in cases of fraud. At present, corporations may find their contracts subject to renegotiation to scale down profits as late as three years after the war.

The conferees compromised Senate and House differences on a proposed transportation tax by approving a levy of 3 per cent on the cost of freight and express shipments. The House had voted for 5 per cent and the Senate had moved to eliminate the proposed tax altogether. In the compromise, a tax of 4 cents a short ton was agreed upon for coal shipments, instead of the 5 cents approved by the House.

House members surrendered to Senate opposition on a proposed 5 per cent tax on pari-mutuel betting and that levy was killed. The conferees also killed a Senate proposal to ease the liquor tax on manufacturers of non-beverage products in which alcohol is used.

The conferees accepted a House proposal reducing the present $80,000 estate tax exemption to $60,000 and cutting out a present provision of law dividing the exemption between insurance and other assets.

**Concession to Utilities**

They agreed to permit public utility corporations, other than common carriers, to charge off from their surtax liability the dividends paid on preferred stock.

Also adopted was a Senate amendment, opposed by the Administration, permitting the Congressional tax staff to obtain information from any Government bureau or agency without its having to be channelled through the Treasury Department. The group also agreed to change the name of Board of Tax Appeals to the Court of Tax Appeals, a move opposed by Attorney General Biddle.

The conferees made one change in the excise schedules previously adopted by the Senate, boosting from $2 to $2.50 per thousand the proposed levy on two-for-a-nickel cigars.

Not in the bill as finally agreed upon by the conferees was a Senate-adopted amendment by Senator Danaher, (R) of Connecticut, limiting individual deductions for losses from unprofitable enterprises after a period of five years.

The House had rejected the proposal and the conferees voted to leave it out. The amendment would have limited deductions from such losses to a maximum of $10,000 after the fifth profitless year.

## Jeffers Says Public Must Do With Less Traveling

OMAHA, Oct. 19 (AP)—William M. Jeffers, national rubber conservation director, said in an interview here "people travel too much and they must stop it."

The Union Pacific railroad president arrived by army bomber to spend the week end with his family and said he would leave soon for Washington to resume "the job of keeping the country on rubber."

"People who don't have to travel should stay home," Mr. Jeffers said. "Of course it is going to hurt. Some people and some areas are going to be hurt more than others. But a lot of boys are going away right now and some of them aren't coming back. Maybe a little sacrifice by the whole country would be a good thing."

Asked how long the country is going to have to get along without imported rubber, Mr. Jeffers replied:

"I got a letter from a lady in Texas asking several questions. On the the bottom was a P. S.: 'When will the war be over?' I wrote, answering her question, then added a P. S.: 'When we win it.'"

**No Quarrel With Cotton**

Regarding the cotton-rayon dispute, Mr. Jeffers said "I have no quarrel with the cotton senators. It is their job to represent their people and that is what they are doing."

En route in Chicago, Mr. Jeffers said Saturday that gasoline rationing in the Midwst was "rough justice" but added that it was the way to conserve rubber and that rubber conservation was necessary.

Mr. Jeffers told reporters there was sufficient rubber to supply the armed forces and essential civilian transportation until synthetic rubber tires are provided in ample quantity.

He said the first new synthetic rubber plant would begin production at Institute, W. Va., the latter part of December.

He reiterated earlier statements that tires probably won't be available to the general public before 1944. He said he was "amazed" at the progress made by chemists in reclaiming rubber and added he believed that "in five or six months we'll have synthetic tires as good as natural rubber tires."

Mr. Jeffers announced that he had issued an order for production of 50,000,000 pounds of rayon per year for tires for Army use.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Limited use of synthetic rubber after the war was predicted by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in an interview after he had inspected plants manufacturing the product here.

**Costs Are High**

He pointed out that productions costs for synthetic rubber are high and that for most purposes natural rubber is preferable.

"We certainly do not want a third world war," he continued. "The peace after this victory is won is as important as the victory itself. To avert a third world war, it will be necessary to share our favorable position with nations to the south and west of us."

Therefore, he said, the United States will have to resume to some extent its buying of natural rubber abroad.

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Motorists regularly carrying passengers to and from work have been made eligible for recapped tires, the Office of Price Administration announced.

Any passenger tire recapping quota remaining unused in the closing days of the month will be available to participants in a group-ride or share-ride arrangement.

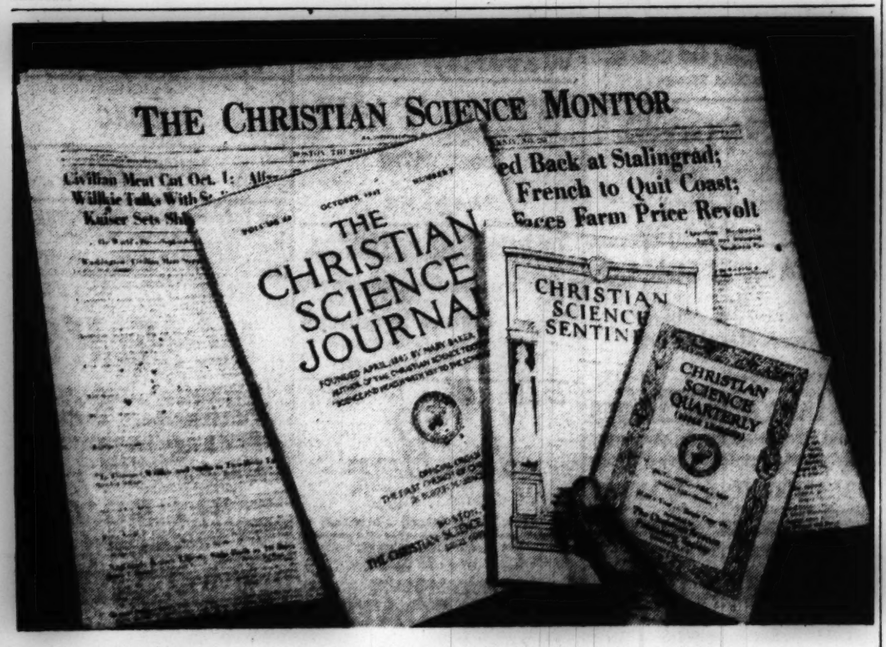
"This entirely new addition to the eligibility list is designed to preserve, so far as possible within the limits of quotas allocated monthly for rationing, tires now wearing near the danger point on cars not previously eligible," OPA said.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The policy committee of the American Trucking Association has voted at the opening of the organization's annual convention to seek modification of the wartime 35-mile-an-hour speed limit for long distance truckers and deferment of key men from the draft.

The speakers asserted truck freight volume would be decreased one-third by the 35-mile speed. The industry, they said, is prepared to show the government most heavy trucks are geared for a minimum cruising speed of 38 miles an hour and a higher speed would save machinery and tires.

### Manganese Ceiling Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—An approximately 10 per cent cut in ceiling prices for manganese steel castings and products was ordered by the Office of Price Administration, by setting back the price standard from March to the Oct. 1-15 period of last year.


# A STRENGTHENING GIFT

Haven't you a friend who would appreciate the inspiration of some Christian Science periodicals; someone whose morale needs a boost? If so, here is an offer by The Christian Science Publishing Society of "A Strengthening Gift," for which orders may be taken from December 1, 1942, to January 30, 1943.

To each recipient will be sent in advance a handsome gift announcement with the donor's name. For convenience in ordering, you may use the form below.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

A COMBINATION OFFER *of* Christian Science Literature

| | |
|---|---|
| MONITOR | 1 week |
| SENTINEL | 4 issues |
| JOURNAL | 1 issue |
| QUARTERLY* | 1 issue |

*Jan.-Mar. 1943 issue

for $1.00

The Christian Science Publishing Society HG-2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please send to the address or addresses below "A Strengthening Gift," as described above, for which remittance is enclosed. ($1.00 for each gift subscription.)

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HG-2-1

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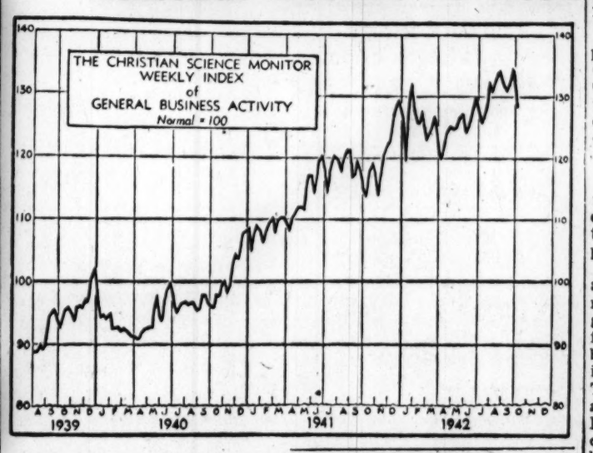
## Monitor Index of Business Extends Decline in Week




Extending the decline of the previous week, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity dropped sharply during the week ended Oct. 10 to 128.3 (prel.). This compared with 131.6 for the previous week and 113.9 for the week ended Oct. 11, last year.

Accounting largely for the decline was a contraseasonal drop in bank debits outside New York City. From an all-time high level for the previous week, the debits total dropped off in the first week of the month, a period usually reflecting heavier first-of-the-month transactions.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings failed to show the full seasonal advance for the week, dropping off moderately on an adjusted basis. Only power production maintained a steady keel. The week's output was a little better than usual, resulting in a slight rise in the adjusted figure.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

| | Oct. 10* 1942 | Oct. 3 1942 | Oct. 11 1941 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Combined index | 128.3 | 131.6 | 113.9 |
| Bk debits outside NYC | 141.3 | 148.5 | 114.8 |
| Elec power production | 119.6 | 118.9 | 114.3 |
| Misc carloadings | 124.9 | 126.4 | 113.5 |

*Preliminary.

### WPB Not to Release Sole Leather for Civilian Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board said excess stocks of sole leather frozen in the hands of manufacturers, tanners and other sole cutters, would not be released for civilian use, but held in reserve as a contingency against a shortage of hides and leathers in the future.

Although supplies of heavy leather have been accumulating faster than needed in military or lend-lease shoes, WPB said "war uncertainties" made it inadvisable to release the leather for civilian consumption.

A WPB order requires all sole cutters to set aside all cut inner-sole and outersole leather of military weight and quality for military and lend-lease use. Stocks not of military weight and quality are available for civilian use.

In another order, WPB placed furnace-type carbon black, the most important pigment used in compounding synthetic rubber, under a complete allocation system, except for quantities of less than 100 pounds a month, effective November 1. WPB said facilities for production of carbon black from natural gas were less than the amount required for current and prospective needs.

# CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

### APARTMENTS TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—3-room unfurnished apt. with kitchenette; private family; rent includes everything; 7 min. to car line. ARN 4825.

### APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—YOUNG LADY wishes to share lovely apartment; large single room, kitchen privileges. Call RE 2929 between 9 and 6.

WOMAN executive will fully share handsomely furnished sunny apartment with congenial gentlewoman; separate bedrooms. Write T. 391 East 38th St., N. Y. C. Tel. LE. 2-0387 evenings.

### ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Beautiful large sunny corner double, overlooking Central Park West. Private bath, shower. Modern building. Refined American family. Convenient transportation. Meals optional. ACademy 4-4194.

### ROOMS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young army officer desires room in private family or share apt. with officer. Vicinity DuPont Circle or NW Lt. William Ralke, 3411 Lowell St. NW.

### ROOMS WANTED

### ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NASHUA, N. H., 269 MAIN STREET
MRS. RICHARD COOK, Hostess
Free Parking Space

### OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available Tues., Thurs., Sat.; exceptionally light, windows each room. 18 East 41st St. LE. 2-1799.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

### HELP WANTED

ACCOUNTANT, man or lady, as assistant to chief accountant in high-class retail establishment. Please write fully, stating age, education, experience, including past connections, also approximate salary expected. Write Box B-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

| | |
|---|---|
| RADIO ENGRS: Sr & Jrs | $2/5000 yr |
| RADIO TECHNICIANS | To $3000 |
| QUALITY ENGR: Tech trained | To $3000 |
| PLASTICS ENGR: B S degree, exp | To $3000 |
| LACQUER CHEMIST: Grad & exp | To $4200 |
| CHEM ENGRS: B S beginners | $150-200 mo |
| METALLURGIST: B S & exp | To $2000 |
| INDUSTRIAL & METHODS ENGRS | To $5200 |
| MECHANICAL DESIGNER: Small equip | $80 wk |
| MECHANICAL & ELEC DRAFTSMEN | Arr |
| TOOL DESIGNERS & TOOLMAKERS | Arr |
| CHIEF INSPECTOR: Mach. tool | $75 up |
| INSPECTORS: Tech educ exp | $40-45 |
| APPRAISERS: Mech. struct. elec | $3600 up |
| FOOD SALESMEN: Sev openings | Arr |
| COST ACCTS: Several | To $3600 |
| ACCOUNTANTS: Supervisory exp | To $3600 |
| OFFICE BOYS: Good openings | $16-20 |

WANTED — Assistant shipping clerk, stock boy, and colored porter; experience unnecessary. Gramophone Shop, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

| | |
|---|---|
| SECY: Charge small office | Arr |
| SECYS: (2) printing or paper exp | Arr |
| SECY: For sales promotion mgr | Arr |
| STENO-FIGURERS: Good at details | $20-25 |
| STENOS: Several, suburbs & City | $22-25 |
| STENO-BKKPRS: Several, good exp | $22-25 |
| STENO-PAY-ROLL CLERK: Good exp | $22 |
| BEGINNER STENOS: Several | $15-18 |
| OFFICE MGR: Good at details | $30-35 |
| TRANSLATOR: Speak & write Spanish | Arr |
| CLERK: College science | $28 |
| P C BKKPRS: Several, good exp | $20-25 |
| P C BKKPRS: 1 ins exp; 1 auto exp | $23-30 |
| ASST BKKPRS: Several, exp | $18-25 |
| FIGURERS & PAY-ROLL CLKS: Gd exp | $20-25 |
| TYPISTS: Several good openings | To $25 |
| TELEPHONE OPRS: Several; 1 live in | To $25 |
| WATL CASH 2000: (2) 1 hotel; good exp | $20-30 |
| COMPT OPRS: (2) Beg & exp | $17-20 |
| ADDRESSO OPR: Take charge dept | Arr |
| MULT OPR: Thorough exp | $20-28 |
| I B M KEY PUNCH & TABLTRS: Exp | $20-25 |
| MESSENGERS: Several H S grad | $13-18 |
| OUTSIDE INVESTORS: Collection exp | $100-125 |
| CASHIER: Transportation exp | $28 |

MIDDLE-AGED woman interested in good home; own room and bath; no cooking; liberal time off. App. 2305 (Mass.)

SEVERAL girls, 18 to 30 years, for store managers in Fifth Avenue retail establishment; salary $16.00. Write Box B-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### HOUSES TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—NEW 6-ROOM FURNISHED HOME, 1½ baths; 1 block from Silver Spring bus; gentleman owner wishes to retain room with board; $60. SLigo 3918.

### FOR RENT

8-ROOM single home near schools and churches; $50 per month; upper apt. of 6 rooms, all modern; adults only, $60. Call RSO. 9178 or 3879 (Mass.).

### APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—137 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor MAin 4-3500
4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

# CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED Housework, colored. Protestant; morning work. No Sundays. Write Box J-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEMOTHER, educated, refined, Christian Scientist; complete charge of motherless or business home. Write Box L-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL nursing, care for children or light housework in family of Christian Scientists; willing to leave town. Tel. Sunset 2638. Address 941 Foss Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pa.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1940 BUICK SPORT COUPE
6 tires, 4 new, $700 cash. Call Asp. 9513.

### CORSETIERES

TO HAVE a truly smart form, wear a Smart Form of Manchester, N. H. 878 Elm St. Tel. 8579.

### DOGS FOR SALE

SABLE COLLIE, A. K. C. registered; 3 months old. ANDERSEN, Chestnut St., Dover, Mass. Call Dover 96-J.

### FOR SALE

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Bicycle business for sale; 250 rent bikes; 50 new bikes on hand, 200 velocipedes; inventory runs about $14,000; established 19 years; will sacrifice for cash. College Ave. Cyclery. Oly 4083.

### PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB 2913

### SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

### WANTED TO BUY

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

### WEARING APPAREL

TOPLEY COATS and SUITS made to order; excellent workmanship, perfect fitting. 105 West 40th St., Room 709, N. Y. C.

## INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

| | One Edition | All Editions |
|---|---|---|
| 1 or 2 times | 35c | 70c |
| 3 times within 7 consecutive days | 30c | 60c |
| 3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks | 25c | 50c |
| 6 consecutive days | 25c | 50c |

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

| | One Edition | All Editions |
|---|---|---|
| 1 or 2 times | 18c | 35c |
| 3 times within 7 consecutive days | 15c | 30c |
| 6 consecutive days | 12c | 25c |

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

## DELAWARE

### WILMINGTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Butler's Inc.**
*Stationers*
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
415 Market St., Wilmington, Del. Phone 7365

COAL WOOD Koppers COKE Fuel Oil
*"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"*
**I. ELMER PERRY CO.**
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

*"Everybody's Store"*
**CROSBY-HILL CO.**
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

**BUCKENHEU'S MARKET**
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts. Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

GEORGE CARSON BOYD
Flowers
216 West Tenth Street
PHONE 3-4389

**Dist. of Col.**

### WASHINGTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elizabeth M. Kettler
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
632 G ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Brownley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

**EDWARD C. FURMAN**
*Insurance* PERSONAL BUSINESS LIFE
*Representing: The Equitable Life Assurance Society of The United States*
3629 Georgia Avenue, N. W. RAndolph 0800—01 Washington, D. C.

Lillian Gusack
HATS "THAT ARE DIFFERENT"
Unusual Values—$2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00
Open 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
5022 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
(Near Nebraska Avenue) WOodley 9831

HENRI & ROBERT
*Hairdressers*
NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

THE Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
3164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

**Carter Carburetor**
FOR ALL CARS
Liberal Trade Allowance for your old carburetor
MILLER-DUDLEY Co.
1716 14th St. N.W. NORTH 9300

## Maine

### AUBURN

*Clean, Sweet and White!*
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

## MAINE

### AUBURN
(Continued)

*Fall School Apparel*
Sport Coats ..... 9.50 to 16.50
Covert Slacks ..... 5.95
Corduroy Slacks ..... 3.95
Wool or Cravenette Fingertip Coats
COBB-WATSON CO.
57 COURT STREET

### AUGUSTA

**J. S. WADLEIGH**
AMOCO American Fuel and Range Oils
294 State Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE

BERRY'S
SANITONE CLEANER
AUGUSTA, MAINE

### BANGOR

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rines
**Women's Smart Fashions**
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
*OUR MOTTO*
*"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"*
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LARGAY'S
*"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"*
**Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes**
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
*Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants*
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

### LEWISTON

**Barnstone-Osgood Company**
*Quality Jewelers Since 1859*
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

**PLAZA GRILL**
*Air-Conditioned, Always Cool*
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

**Wearing Apparel**
*"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"*
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

### PORTLAND

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
*DIAMONDS*
*WATCHES*
*SILVER*
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
*Painters and Decorators*
934 Forest Avenue Phone 2-3794

**THE FASHION SHOP**
*Welcomes the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor*
You will find there a selection of new Misses' and Women's Dresses.
The Trelawny Bldg., 655 Congress St. Room 501 Phone 23612
FANNIE HOFFMAN

## MAINE

### PORTLAND
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Visit Our*
**CAREER DRESS SHOP**
*On the Second Floor*
•
**Porteous, Mitchell & Braun**
522 Congress Street
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENTSQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
*Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel*
Telephone 23653

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
*Day or Weekly Parking*
Next to Chamber of Commerce
*We Carry Sun Oil Products*

J. F. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
**Mark Cross HAND BAGS**
*Recognized for Quality*
**J. A. MERRILL & CO.**
JEWELERS SINCE 1851

**MARTIN'S CASH MARKET**
GROCERY, FRUITS and FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

*Uncle Sam Says*
**BUY COAL NOW!**
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.

**HARMON & NEWCOMB**
*invite you to see their display of*
FASHION PARK CLOTHES

### SOUTH PORTLAND

**'blue coal'**
New England Coke Fuel Oils
**Household Fuel Corp.**
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

## Maryland

### ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

## NewHampshire

### CONCORD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday: 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
*INSURANCE*
*of All Kinds*
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
*General Repairs*

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
*is our business*
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

*Enna Jettick*
SHOES FOR WOMEN
TONKIN & FRASER
$5 to $6.50
79 North Main Street

**Candlelight Fashions**
for the Approaching Holidays
HARRY G. EMMONS

### MANCHESTER

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**WATCHES—CLOCKS**
We still have a fine assortment but we earnestly suggest early purchases.
**GEO. E. PEARSON CO.**
926 Elm Street

**SHAGMOOR COATS**
Luxuriously Trimmed With Fine Fur or Handsomely Tailored to Suit Your Budget.
*Sold Exclusively at*
**JAMES W. HILL CO.**

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Phone 1261
*Flowers for All Occasions*
**Stache** Florist
833 SECOND STREET

JENNEY
BE WISE! WINTERIZE EARLY!
Batteries Charged While You Wait
**JENNEY SERVICE STATION**
COR. BROOK AND ELM STREETS

SUN DRY
*Cleaners and Dyers*
108 MANCHESTER ST TEL. 3520-W

Books — Stationery
**Goodman's Bookstore**
25 Hanover Street

### NASHUA

**GABY'S**
EXCLUSIVE SHOPPE
Millinery
85 West Pearl Street Nashua, N. H.

*"The Shoppe of Personalized Service"*
Amy Burns FASHION SHOPPE
185 Main St. Tel. 284 Nashua, N. H.

SPEARE'S 138-140 Main Street NASHUA, N. H.
*Exclusive Agents in Nashua for*
ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILETRIES

*Have an Individual Coiffure Created by*
*Isidore*
YOUR HAIR STYLIST
*48 Main Street Tel. 963*

### PORTSMOUTH

**Hallowe'en Candies**
Chocolate Novelties
Package Candies
**MOULTON'S**
"Head of Square"

## Rhode Island

### NEWPORT

**Esso**
**GEORGE B. GOLD**
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
*Autographs* *Books*
*Foreign Books* *Bought and Sold*

**Home Cooking**
**Picture Framing**
**The ARNOLD ART STORE**
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
PHONE 2273

You'll enjoy shopping at
**The King-McLeod Co.**
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

**Turano's Beauty Shoppe**
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

### PROVIDENCE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspe 7610 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
*Full line of Christmas Cards including*
Prints of Old Boston
State Street, Faneuil Hall

### WICKFORD

**The WICKFORD GARAGE**
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICKFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
*Spotless Rest Rooms*
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

## Vermont

### BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

## VIRGINIA

### ALEXANDRIA

*Complete and Guaranteed Service*
*for all makes of cars*
Fordson
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

**GRAHAM & OGDEN**
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

*Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store*
**COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP**
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0858

### LYNCHBURG

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
Invite you to consult with their expert staff of
INTERIOR DECORATORS
about your Home Decorating problems

**White Star Laundry**
*makes your clothes gleam Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.*
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

**BACK-TO-SCHOOL LUNCHES**
GOOD FOODS FOR ALL AT
**IBEE'S**

### NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
*Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists*
2912 Washington Avenue

**CAMEL HAIR & WOOL COATS, $39.95**
*Second Floor*
**NACHMAN'S**
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

### NORFOLK

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
*Jewelers and Silversmiths*
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

Modern Food Markets
**PENDER'S**
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

### ROANOKE

HENEBRY & SON
*Jewelers*
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

**THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK**
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

QUALITY PRODUCTS
**Bush Flora Shoe Co.**
*36 Years Serving You*
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
*Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men*

**JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.**
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
*A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage*

## West Virginia

### CLARKSBURG

*"Keep Up the Homes We're Fighting For"*
For Better Furniture Values
PALACE Furniture Company
168-170 W. Main Phone 2400

### HUNTINGTON

Huntington
*invites you to visit*
our recently modernized and streamlined departments

## WEST VIRGINIA

### HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

**For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use**
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1013 FOURTH AVENUE

George H. Wright Co.
*Men's Wearing Apparel*
4th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 24203

### MORGANTOWN

*A Man's Shop*
REINER *and* CORE
Men's Wear Tailoring
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
*A Beauty Mart of the Highest Quality*
Dial 9325 Established 1917
Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.

**ASHTON**
Complete Service
Washing
Lubrication
Phone 9133
Esso

EDITH'S
161 Walnut St. Phone 4631
*Where you find style and economy*
See our new fall corduroys in two-piece with separate jackets and skirts.
ALSO
Suits—Hats—Hosiery—Underwear

## Canada

### ONTARIO

### HAMILTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**For Insured and Guaranteed**
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
**DEPARTMENT STORE**
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

### OTTAWA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beesly's Drug Stores and Restaurants
90 Sparks St. and 220 Elgin St.
Next to Elgin Theatre

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES
New Address
209 Sparks Street

**J.D. SANDERSON CO.**
*Roofing and Sheet Metal Work*
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

**The China and Gift Shoppe**
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby

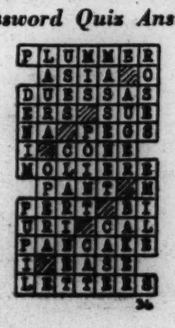
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

*Insurance*
**ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.**
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

**HARVEY H. HYDE**
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
*Quality and Service*
610 SOMERSET ST. W. 8-0097 831 BANK ST. 5-1478

**The Evening Citizen**
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

*Crossword Quiz Answers*




## ONTARIO

### OTTAWA
(Continued)

*Refinishing*
**FLOORS**
*is our specialty*
**Dustbane Products**
Limited
*C. E. Pickering, President*
200½ Bank Street 2-5751

LANGLEY'S
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 8-3111 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

**BUILDERS' and HOME HARDWARE**
*Japalac Paint*
**W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.**
Phone 2-4241 410-416 Bank Street

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
**F. W. ARGUE LIMITED**
234 Bank Street 2-5777

### TORONTO

*Always Ask for*
**CANADA BREAD**
*"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"*

PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 0995
**E. D. Maguire Motors**
LIMITED
*Authorized Ford Dealers*
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

**Meadonia Private Residential Hotel**
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

**Gallow Brothers**
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

**HOUSEHOLD GOODS**
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans. Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
**HEDGES THE MOVER**
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4459
Reference Imperial Bank

**PRINTING**
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
**Waverley 3307**

**STAR TAXI**
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

**Toronto Dairies Limited**
*A Co-operative Company*
Pure Dairy Products
661 Gerrard Street East
Telephone GLadstone 1131

*"Character Clothes for Women"*
Ira-Berg
*Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

**G. S. BEER**
CUSTOM MADE
**FUR COATS**
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
*Quality Furnishings for Men*
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

*Miss Puritan Says:* Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
**PURITAN** Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

**DONLANDS**
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
*City-Wide Service*
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

## ONTARIO

### TORONTO
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1543. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Province-Wide Distribution**

*Everyone's Friend*
**Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
*Also*
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
*We Aim to Be Worthy*
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

**SERVING TORONTO SINCE 1868**
A FUEL FOR EVERY PURPOSE
CONGER COAL
CONGER BRIDGE COAL CO. LTD.
350 BAY STREET Elgin 3201
Day or Night

**SAVE A DAY EACH WEEK**
Forget about wash day and send your laundry to us. Each week you will save one full day for more pleasant things than washing and ironing.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

*Let us prove to you the excellence of*
Caulfield's
*"Badge of Merit"*
*Irradiated* Vitamin D Milk
*The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere*

*Fine Footwear for Ladies*
**SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.**
*Specialists in Fitting Children*
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
**JOHNSON'S**
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3382

**HARRY YOUNG**
FINE FOOTWEAR
for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

### QUEBEC

### MONTREAL

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MONTREAL IT'S
**MORGAN'S**
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
*Use the Phone—We Deliver*

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
*DEXTER 3401*

**FRESH FOODS**
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
*Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada*
DOMINION

**QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL**
**TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.**
**WI. 5121**

SEE NEXT PAGE

**HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?**

**ADVERTISE IT**
in the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop

Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL

also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

OGILVY'S LABEL is your guarantee of quality and sound value

JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited

Established 1866

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9681.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 18, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3864.

DUPLICATING

NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, effici-nt day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £216-£328 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

ANTIQUE Dutch inlaid furniture, 4 arm chairs, 16 pieces in all. B. BORST, 8, High Road, Kilburn, London, N. W. 6.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4825.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, Sixty-Seven Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 7/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2078.

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE—Bedroom to let in flat; 21/- gns. Phone Kensington 9003. Box W-1576, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
• The MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Hess Temple Bar 7205

WANTED TO BUY

AFTER THE WAR your Home Movie Projector will soon be out of date. We pay top prices for 16mm. Talkies, 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Home Movie Projectors: Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras and enlargers are still urgently wanted—will you release yours? — WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

England

LONDON

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

• HATS •
DESIGNED and REMODELLED
MILDRED M. ROYLE
69, EBURY STREET, S. W. 1
Sloane 2227

UMBRELLAS
REPAIRS AND RECOVERINGS
TRAVEL AND LEATHER GOODS
MILLINGEN
Actual Manufacturers
57, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.
(Near Liverpool St. Station)

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS RUPILS TAKEN

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of Charles H. Baker LTD. for SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING

No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort

302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

LONDON N.—Enfield

EVERYTHING HOME MADE
CAKES SCONES PIES PASTRIES
Janet's
CANDIES CHOCOLATES ETC.
63a, Church Street, Corner of Gentlemen's Row, Enfield
ORDERS TAKEN
Phone Enfield 2180
Cakes, Sweets, Sandwiches, etc., supplied for Afternoon or Evening Parties

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) Ltd.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

GIVE GOOD GIFTS from
LANGTON'S
(A. P. LANGTON)
Time Expert
Jeweller, Silversmith
(No coupons required)
2, PRINCES PARADE
MUSWELL HILL, N. 10

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

Shop for Christmas at BEARMANS Ltd.
High Road, Leytonstone E. 11
Tel. LEY. 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
36 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON, S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1185

LONDON S. W.
East Sheen

Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1360

Eire

DUBLIN

Switzers
IRISH LINENS and IRISH LACES
The Finest Quality Obtainable
Good Selection. Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel and Cement at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

STEPHENS & BOURKE LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
20, STEPHEN'S GREEN
14, COLLEGE GREEN
210, LR. RATHMINES RD
DUBLIN

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
Head Office—31, Grafton St., Dublin
Branches:
42, Highfield Road, Rathgar
34, Sandymount Green
16, Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
Dublin
28, Dublin Street, Carlow
26, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
113, O'Connell Street, Limerick

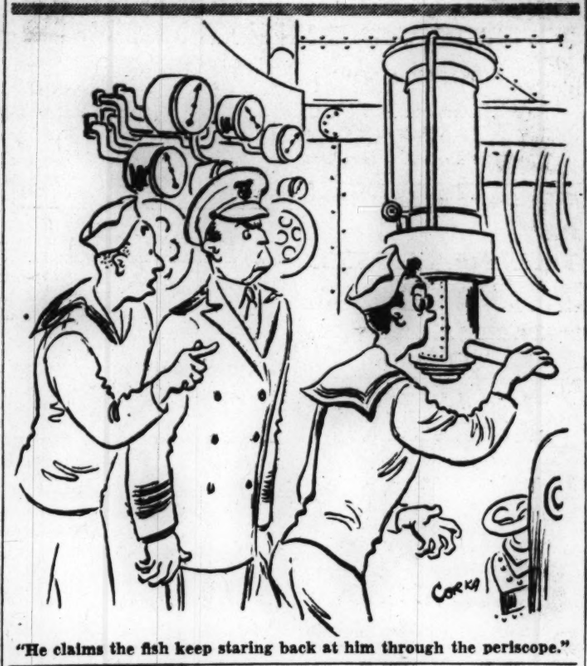

# Daily Features Page

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Just for Fun—

By Corka



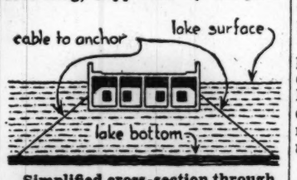
"He claims the fish keep staring back at him through the periscope."

## Did You Ever Wonder

### How a Mile-Long Four-Lane Highway Can Float?

The boat builders of the days of wooden ships who opposed the introduction of ships of iron on the ground that iron could not be made to float would have been even more skeptical of the practicability of building a 4-lane truck and auto highway across a lake by floating it on pontoons made of concrete.

Such a bridge, however, has been constructed. The floating portion of the highway is more than 6,500 feet long, supported by 10 pri-




Simplified cross-section through center of a typical pontoon, showing anchor cables.

cipal or typical concrete pontoons and 12 of special form. The typical pontoons are nearly 350 feet long, by 60 feet wide, and 15 feet deep.

The outer walls and bottom of the pontoon are 8 inches thick. Six-inch concrete partitions divide the interior of the pontoon into 12 water-tight compartments with 8 cells in each.

A single typical pontoon weighs more than 4,500 tons, including 350 tons of reinforcing steel bars. The pontoons are connected to each other by 54 three-inch bolts. There are also two three-foot-square concrete plugs or "keys" which project 12 inches from the end face of one pontoon to fit in a corresponding recess in the adjoining pontoon.

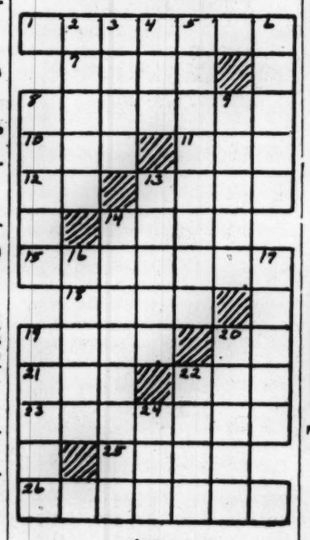
Such massive "floats" might tend to raise the question as to their ability to sustain the weight of traffic. However, the engineers have computed that 25 passenger automobiles on a single pontoon would cause that pontoon to ride less than one inch lower in the water. As a safety factor, the floating bridge was built to withstand simultaneously a 90-mile-an-hour gale and all lanes packed tight with 20-ton trucks, bumper to bumper.

A novel floating "gate" makes it possible to provide a 200-foot clear channel, big enough for even the largest lake ships to pass through comfortably. Two 75-horsepower motors work the steel cables which move the floating draw-section.

W. P. Keasbey

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is little old toymaker in "The Cricket on the Hearth"?
7—What is vastest land mass on the globe?
8—Who is a witch in "Faerie Queene" (poss.)?
10—Bitter vetch is what?
11—Who is one of women in love with Jude in Thomas Hardy's novel?
12—Symbol for natrium is what?
13—What are pieces of wood used to mark a limit?
14—What is a body which tapers uniformly to a point from a circular base?
15—Tartuffe is leading character in play by whom?
16—To breathe in a labored manner.
19—Money.
20—What prefix denotes "two"?
21—What Swiss canton is almost entirely pastoral?
23—What State of U. S. is exceeded only by Texas in area (abbr.)?
25—In aviation, what is a landing made abruptly and with little or no forward movement?
26—Comfort.
26—What are alphabetic characters?

Down

1—Who is the lady of Petrarch's sonnets?
2—Employs.
3—What is a prefix meaning "amiss"?
4—Who composed opera "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame"?
5—What flowers are "dewy as the morning and colored like the dawn" in Thomas Read's poem?
6—What material is used for overalls?
9—What is a carpenter's boring tool?
12—What is a unit of academic credit?
14—What musical instrument does Benny Goodman play?
16—The Diamond Horseshoe is associated with a horse, rodeo, or opera—which?
17—Who is subject of Rousseau's novel of same name?
18—What is the contractile aperture in the iris?
20—Who succeeded Garrison as Secretary of War under President Wilson?
22—A container.
24—What creature was rescued by Tommy Bloss?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

## Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

**Bridoux, Lieut. Gen. Eugène** (ûˊ-zhänˊ brē-dōōˊ) — War Secretary of the Vichy Government.

**Guilhem, Aristides** (ä-rēs-tēˊ-thĕs gē-lyāĕNˊ) — Navy Minister of Brazil.

**Tonazzi, Gen. Juan N.** (hwän tô-näˊ-sē) — Argentina's Minister of War.

**Vladimirovka** (vlŭ-dyēˊ-myĭ-rôfˊ-kŭ) — Town of Soviet Russia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

**Andreanof** (änˊ-drâ-äˊ-nôf) —Islands of the Aleutian group, site of an American air base.

**Navarino** (näˊ-vä-rēˊ-nô) —Seaport and bay of southwestern Greece.

**Tromsoe** — alternate spelling for Tromsö (trômsˊ-ûˊ)—Island off the northern coast of Norway.

**Trondheim** (trônˊ-hâm) — Town of Norway.

Key: āle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*And the* LORD *said unto me, Behold, I have put my words in thy mouth.*
—JER. 1:9

## Daily Quotation

*My own hope is, a sun will pierce*
*The thickest cloud earth ever stretched; . . .*
*That what began best can't end worst,*
*Nor what God blessed once, prove accurst.*

ROBERT BROWNING

United States Signal Corps photo from Harris & Ewing

### Yes, It's a Telephone Booth!

**United States troops stationed somewhere in Iceland are getting acquainted with foreign customs. Here are a few of the boys using a public telephone that appears to be as private as a broadcasting station. A cross between a pagoda and a museum exhibit case, this booth is located at the city's busiest intersection.**

### Prison Blooms

World Wide Features

Fort Madison, Ia.

There's a little touch of color inside the gray stone prison walls of the Iowa State Penitentiary here.

It's a garden of beautiful flowers planted by a man who has spent 34 years of his life behind bars.

Fellow convicts were skeptical when "Red" Martin started his gardening hobby last spring. They said it couldn't be done. But "Red" tried anyway.

Today, where not even grass would grow before, a bed of varicolored flowers in the shadow of the administration building brings him daily compliments from prisoners and visitors alike.

There are marigolds, zinnias, dahlias, verbena, four-o'clocks, petunias, moss roses and morning glories winding around neat little trellises.

"Red" even dropped a few red pepper plants among the ornamental flowers—all of which stretch upward from a green sod blanket of grass.

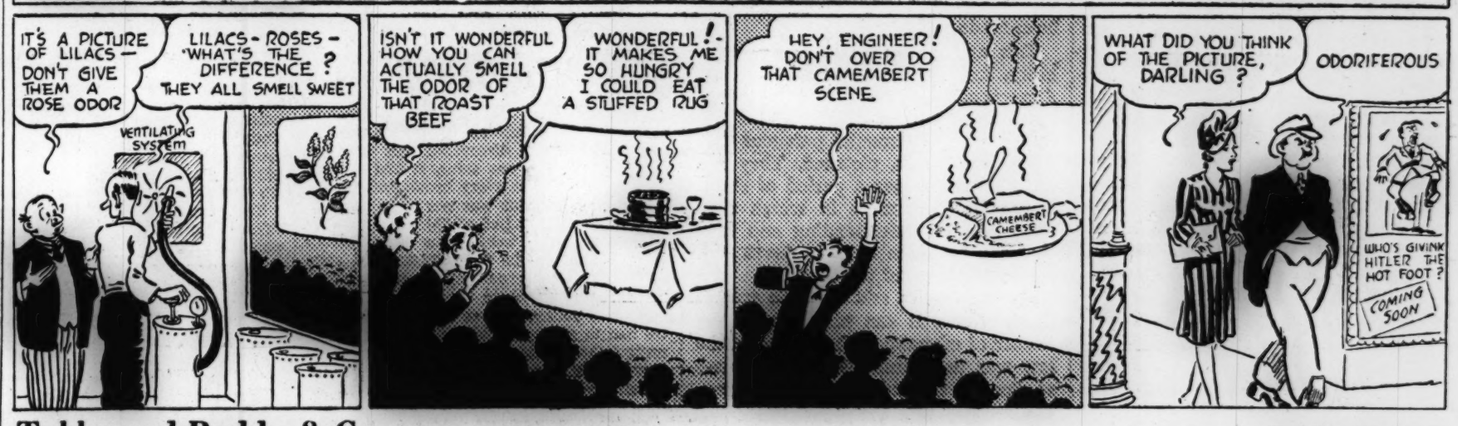
"Red" studied a book on flowers before he began his hobby. Now, as he watches them bloom, he sometimes murmurs:

"I wish I had learned about growing things a long time ago. Things might have been different."

### Ersatz Tin

Canned foods sent to German-occupied countries are being labelled "For Immediate Consumption Only," indicating that Nazi substitutes for tin are not satisfactory.

## NEWS ITEM—INVENTORS ARE PERFECTING MOTION PICTURES WITH CORRELATED ODORS BY FORCING THE DESIRED FRAGRANCE THROUGH VENTILATING SYSTEM.


IT'S A PICTURE OF LILACS — DON'T GIVE THEM A ROSE ODOR
LILACS - ROSES - WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE ? THEY ALL SMELL SWEET
VENTILATING SYSTEM
ISN'T IT WONDERFUL HOW YOU CAN ACTUALLY SMELL THE ODOR OF THAT ROAST BEEF
WONDERFUL ! - IT MAKES ME SO HUNGRY I COULD EAT A STUFFED RUG
HEY, ENGINEER ! DON'T OVER DO THAT CAMEMBERT SCENE
CAMEMBERT CHEESE
WHAT DID YOU THINK OF THE PICTURE, DARLING ?
ODORIFEROUS
WHO'S GIVING HITLER THE HOT FOOT ?
COMING SOON

## Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*That Beautiful Junk*

By LE PELLEY

I'LL HAVE TO STOP COLLECTING SCRAP !
WHY ?
IN THE PAST TWO DAYS I'VE COLLECTED TWO BRASS DOORKNOBS, AN OLD LANTERN, THREE PIECES OF CABLE, SOME RAILROAD SPIKES AND FIFTEEN OTHER ITEMS....
SO WHAT ?
WELL... THEY'RE ALL SO BEAUTIFUL I CAN'T PART WITH THEM...
!

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Hey! Buzzy, Have a Heart!*

By RODGERS

I promised Military Secret I'd come back tonight and see if I got the same queer feeling that has been bothering him—
"In the meantime," I decided, "if I'm going to sit up all night, it might be a good idea to take a nap this afternoon—"
So I stretched out under the lilac bush. But, did I take a nap?
No indeedy!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Mayor Drake's Too Late*

By THE HAGERS

ELECT JUNO DUCK MAYOR
I started out to paste Drakeville With Mayor Drake's new campaign bill.
But highway billboards all were stuck With large portraits of Juno Duck.
Her classic features seemed to stare From poles and fences—everywhere.
"Put this down for your candidate," Said Ted—"Too little and too late."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## From Monrovia to Tulagi

The geography lessons come thick and fast. Americans who yesterday were beginning to sense why Stalingrad is the bastion of the Volga are having today to understand why Guadalcanal is the key to the Southwest Pacific and to wonder whether the landing of American troops in Liberia portends an attack on Dakar and the opening of another front in Africa. The British have long known that "European" wars are often won or lost in battles far at sea or in some remote jungle. But for Americans who believed that fighting could begin at the shore line, some mental adjustments are required to understand the importance of far-flung fronts.

But it is not too much to say that the war may be shortened or prolonged by months by results of the present struggle for an airfield in the Solomon Islands. And the arrival of American forces on the coast of West Africa could lead to big events. The interconnection of all these far-flung fronts is often amazing. In this case, for instance, if there should be an attack on Dakar, ships would be needed off West Africa which if they could be used in the Southwest Pacific might tip the scales of naval power. And at any moment the battle for the airfield on Guadalcanal could precipitate a major fleet action which might put Australia in peril or burst the bubble of Japanese conquests.

The Japanese have shown themselves willing to take great risks. They have also proved that they will pay a high price to hold the Solomons. They now have many excellent bases including their "Pearl Harbor" at Truk from which to dispatch a fleet. So far only one Japanese battleship is reported in the Solomons, but Australia has had stories of seven in one group headed toward that area.

Supposedly most of the American "battle-wagons" are still near Pearl Harbor. Admirals on both sides may be reluctant to send their capital ships far from home bases, particularly the older, slower types which cannot keep up with the cruisers and aircraft carriers. But there are new battleships in each navy which have more speed. In the present situation it would be surprising if there were not some large-scale fighting between naval task forces, something larger than the battle when the Japanese sank one Australian and three American cruisers during the seizure of Tulagi and Guadalcanal.

If there is to be a major fleet action in the Pacific it might well come out of some such situation as exists around the Solomons today. For unless the Japanese can get such naval dominance in that area as to prevent reinforcement and consolidation of the air base on Guadalcanal, they face the prospect of continued whittling down of their sea-air power by American fliers, including Flying Fortresses based in Australia. Tokyo may conclude that a decisive battle had better be fought in the Solomons than in the Japan Sea.

In terms of a land front, American seizure of Guadalcanal was like a break-through, but so far the Japanese have counterattacked so strongly as to remove any prospect of exploiting it in a major United Nations offensive. Indeed the American forces on Guadalcanal must cling to their vital airfield toehold or face the prospect of a new Japanese drive toward Australia and the supply route to America. So it is that a decisive battle may soon be reported from bits of land and sea few Americans ever heard of until three months ago. And so it is that what happens there can profoundly alter the balance of power on half a dozen other far-flung fronts and shorten or prolong the war.

## This Week's Appreciation:

To Mrs. Lou Cordell of Durham, Oklahoma, who, designated by Secretary Knox to christen the U. S. S. Choctaw, a Navy tug, at its launching, used a bottle of water from a farm well instead of the customary champagne.

"I have three sons in the Navy," said Mrs. Cordell, "and well water was good enough to raise them on to fight for their country. It ought to be good enough for the Choctaw."

It probably never hurt a ship to shower it with champagne, but to employ an expensive "luxury wine," associated in public thought with dissipation and frivolity, seems out of place in launching ships to take part in the grim and deadly serious business of freeing half the world from the grip of brutal tyranny.

More sponsors might follow Mrs. Cordell's example.

## F. D. R. vs. Clausewitz

Of course no one pretends that wars can be won with typewriters—alone. We may also admit that those whom Mr. Roosevelt so disarmingly called the "typewriter strategists," if laid end to end, would never reach a conclusion.

But we have been wondering if war is quite so mysterious, so far beyond the layman's comprehension, as the President intimated. So we re-read Clausewitz—regarded by a good many generals as one of the greatest of military theorists—and found this:

> The principles of the art of war are in themselves extremely simple and quite within the reach of sound common sense. Even though they require more special knowledge in tactics than in strategy, this knowledge is of such small scope that it does not compare with any other subject in extent and variety. Extensive knowledge and deep learning are by no means necessary, nor are extraordinary intellectual faculties.

So when the Janitor wheeled his hand truck past our desk this morning, asking if we had anything for the office scrap collection, we reconsidered. We had been going to toss in our typewriter. But we'll save it now—for the duration.

## Army's Responsibility

It seemed inevitable, from the time the United States entered the war, that boys of 18 and 19 would be included in the armed services. Not only do they represent an age believed to possess certain extra-malleable qualities (about which too much was claimed before Congress); they also represent a segment of manpower that can be lifted from the community with probably less economic dislocation than most other groups.

These reasons weighed heavily against the powerful sentiments that surround these youths, embodying as they do so many of our hopes for the future. So, now the hard decision has been made.

This opens new vistas of responsibility. As common sense tells us, the Army is about to deal with a new problem. For youths of 18 and 19 are not the physical and mental paragons that Army spokesmen pictured. They are boys and they face a period of sharp emotional adjustment in which they need all the understanding and help that can be given them in developing into the leaders of tomorrow.

The Army can, and must, do several things. First, it can play fair in the matter of education. The timing of the law was unfortunate in that it came so close to the start of the Fall term. Where possible, the boys should be urged to obtain their credits for the quarter's or semester's work. That will be an incentive for them to return to school and build upon that completed work after the war.

Also, the Army would do well to follow the Navy's example in making it possible for boys pursuing certain technical studies to finish their education and emerge as officers.

Secondly, the Army should exercise special care in finding the aptitudes of these young inductees and try to fit them in places where Army training will benefit them in later careers.

Thirdly, every last remnant of old time, hard-boiled, neo-sadistic Army treatment of recruits should be thoroughly stamped out. It never had a place in a patriotic citizen army. It has less place with boys of 18 and 19 coming into the ranks.

Lastly, the Army is now under the most solemn obligation to clean up liquor and vice conditions near camps, and to extend protection to the youths of the Army in every possible way. Most important of all, the Army must encourage the channels of religion through which flow to the men those sustaining, ennobling spiritual qualities that make the best man and the best Christian soldier.

There is this comfort for parents of these boys: The Army organization has now progressed through its hardest stages of growth. The physical equipment and the officer personnel is now considerably better than in the first days of Selective Service. The regular living, the good food, the exercise and sports of camp life are beneficial to most boys. They will emerge hardier, and with deeper understanding of the values of comradeship. Many will profit from the opportunity of observing at first hand the world's interdependence. Many will gain a truer picture of their country's place in that world. In so far as they obtain correct views (and the Army should help them) these men will immeasurably benefit themselves and the world.

## A Message to the Home Front

# Where Are the Stanleys Now?

An enterprising person, who signs himself "Gasless," recently advertised his desire to rent "a good, old-fashioned (but workable) Stanley steamer." On reading this, my thought went leaping back to the year 1905. I was quite a small girl then, but I can still feel the pride of possession which came flooding over me when I first saw our new Stanley steamer. Father had bought it in Boston, had been told how to drive it, and had driven it home, a distance of about twenty miles. And there it stood, red and shiny, nosing the horse stalls in our stable. The brass on its kerosene headlights glittered. It was beautiful! And I had a third interest in it!

As time went on, it became clear that there were those who did not admire it; who felt a real antipathy toward it and all of its brethren. It frightened horses. It raised clouds of dust as it moved along the dirt roads. Even I discovered that it had a fault or two. For one thing, it had to take on water at almost every brook and watering trough. But this was not as bad as the distressing habit it had of "blowing a plug." A burst of steam would issue forth, hissing from somewhere in the interior, and soon we would be surrounded by a crowd of people, most of whom seemed to think we were very funny. I guess we were. Anyhow, we had to sit there and endure their smiles until father could persuade our Stanley to move on. This usually took about an hour.

Being young, and not at all interested in things mechanical, I hadn't the faintest idea whence came the power which made us go. Now I know there was some connection between a fifty-gallon tank of water behind the driver's seat and a copper-tube steam boiler beneath it. This boiler contained 400 pounds of steam pressure. When the water got dangerously low, a safety plug blew out. This kept the boiler from blowing up.

* * *

Life was slower-paced in the early 1900's than it is today. The owner of a steamer could not jump into his car and be half way down the block in a moment. He must first "get up steam." This took about half an hour, if a short trip was planned. Preparations for a long trip took an additional two hours, for a burner had to be cleaned. While father was attending to these preliminaries, the fortunate ones who were being taken to ride were getting ready. Dust coats, goggles, and, for the ladies, veils, were quite necessary, for the roads were sandy, and the car had no windshield and no top.

Finally we were ready to climb up and settle ourselves. Father and mother sat on the high back seat, father with the steering tiller in his left hand, his right hand ready to adjust the mysterious valves on the outside of the car. Two dear friends of my parents were often asked to share the front seat with me. When not in use, this seat was concealed from sight by something called the dash. Opened, this provided a foot-rest for the front-seat passengers—for the grown-ups, that is. My feet wouldn't reach, for I was perched between them on a folding camp stool. Otherwise there wouldn't have been room for us all. This camp stool had an iron frame which turned outward at right angles at the base. Mr. G. sat on one iron rectangle, Mrs. G. on the other. This must have been uncomfortable but, at least, it kept me from pitching off, stool and all. I've often wondered: Did I not obstruct the view of the driver? And what would have become of us if father had hit something and the dash had folded up on us? But this never happened.

Father sometimes did hit things, though. It seems that, if one wished to go to the right, one turned the tiller rod to the left. Father found this confusing. That is how he happened to run into the iron pipes and, a few moments later, into the stone wall. Two men friends were riding with him. When this second collision took place, one of them suddenly remembered that he had urgent business at home. He climbed down and started back on foot. The other friend, more courageous, was willing to stand by and, as father says when telling of it, "He is still alive and still my friend."

Added to the steering problem was the braking problem. The car had only one brake, the foot brake, and this had no locking device. The steam pressure would, in time, wear grooves around the throttle and thus allow enough steam to escape to keep the car in motion. A horse is tied to a hitching post. Our Stanley had to be nosed or backed gently into some solid object to keep her standing. One particularly funny incident was the result of this peculiarity.

* * *

Father drew up in front of a hotel with the intention of having lunch there. He was not, as usual, looking for a convenient bumper, for the leaky throttle had just been, as he thought, repaired. To his astonishment, he didn't stop at the hotel entrance. Instead, he found himself going round and round the yard. He became excited and stepped on the reverse pedal. This should have sprung back into place but the spring didn't work. Then father found himself going round and round the yard backwards. This went on until he finally managed to back into a pole. He climbed down and went in to lunch.

The slogan of the Stanley company was "There and Back." This was quite a talking point in a day when it was a usual thing to see gasoline cars abandoned by the roadsides. Father did everything he could to co-operate with the company and prove the truth of its slogan. He was often delayed but he always got back—somehow.

Once, a cold rain began to fall just as we were starting for home, 100 miles away. Father put mother and me on the train and drove on alone. It was soon dark. The rain clouded his glasses and the kerosene headlights gave but a feeble light. But they made it, father and Stanley, and reached home, soaking wet, in about ten hours.

And now, here I sit and, through the window, wistfully watch the fortunate possessors of gasoline go by. Were the Stanley steamer still in our possession, I could not possibly consider renting it to "Gasless." No, I should now be parked beside a lake somewhere. There would be plenty of water for the tank, and I'd be perfectly willing to take the time to get up steam before starting home.

RUTH E. PUFFER

# Our Readers Say—

## "For Small Business"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested in your editorial, "For Small Business."

I do not know how small a business Donald Nelson refers to in his statement that the Government is proposing to help, but, for the past six months I have tried through the War Production Board, covering this territory, to get some Government work for my shop, but have not been able to get either a direct order or a subcontract.

We have facilities here to turn out flat work, yet we have hardly enough to keep four people going on a 40-hour week.

It looks now as if by another month, when our Christmas novelty business is over, that we will have to close the shop for the duration.

On the other hand we should be rushed with work and are ready, willing and anxious to help if we only knew where to get the necessary information.

I have enjoyed reading The Christian Science Monitor for a good many years and look forward to its coming each day.

PERCY V. VAN NOTE,
Augusta, Maine Mapleridge Craft Shop

## California Ducks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the note about the man in Waukegan who found two eggs, each with three yolks:

One morning we went to see if our duck had laid an egg. She had, a nice big one. An hour later we found two more—both had soft shells. In other words, our duck laid three eggs in one day. This is positively true, believe it or not. (MRS.) ANNA GUIVER
Venice, Calif.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

# Britain's "Voice of Experience"

### *Britain in Wartime*

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

This is the last article of this series and the time has come to try to sum up.

My chief impression, I think, is of the similarity between British and American problems. Nearly every big social, economic, and military issue now acute in the United States has previously arisen and been answered in one way or another over here.

Assuming it is ever possible for one nation to profit by the experience of another, here is a wealth of knowledge whereon the United States might draw. Some of the high lights follow:

*Manpower*—British experience seems to show beyond a doubt, as Paul McNutt is trying to tell Congress, that in a total war some form of compulsory manpower mobilization is necessary. Men must be drafted for jobs as well as armies. Britain has even conscripted women.

*Inflation*—A nation with will and determination can stop inflation. Britain has. The question is, Does America really want to? Here is the sacrifice Britain has made to do it: Income taxes that from a sample family man's $10,000 income take $4,304; graduated purchase taxes (sales taxes) on everything from shoes to diamond necklaces; compulsory savings and 100 per cent excess profits tax. Those are some of the things. Will Congress or President Roosevelt go this far?

*Rationing and Subsidies*—British experience has indicated that consumer-goods rationing, beyond anything America has so far tried, is necessary in a war economy. Also that subsidies of basic commodities to keep down living costs, as Leon Henderson told an outraged Congress, may be needed. Britain has paid out half a billion dollars in subsidies this year and will pay out more next.

*Labor*—British unions are easier to deal with because they are older and better disciplined, are strongly represented in the Government and—above all—because they feel that equality of sacrifice has been achieved by extraordinary taxation. In the Churchill War Cabinet, Labor has just under half the members. Short sporadic and illegal strikes continue, as in America, but receive surprisingly scant press attention because it is felt they amount to only a minute fraction of the total war production.

As to other details, the British Government, unlike the American, has not tried to freeze wages by legislation. British labor works much longer hours than American and the workers of both countries have found their economic position bettered by the war.

* * *

The foregoing are only a few high lights; many more might be assessed—as for example America's present mixup over "priorities" and the conflict between the civilian and military authorities which almost exactly duplicated the lesson learned by Britain earlier in the war. One sometimes has the feeling that America is following the same path, making about the same mistakes and blundering down the same blind alleys that Britain did, without learning very much from her example.

How are the Yanks treated in Britain? Wonderfully! If only the relations of the two countries could be left to individuals in direct contact and not fussed over by ministers of information, sensitive patriots, and irresponsible editors! In the long run, even the most anxiously well-meaning official bodies have little effect on Anglo-American relations. The only test is whether Yanks and British (and not Oxford and Harvard men, but masses of commonplace folk) hit it off together when they meet. In this case they do.

How about the American troops' morale? It is good. The American Army does not need the British example of talks about the war and its meaning to inspire its effective orientation methods. It was doughty Oliver Cromwell who remarked: "A good soldier is one who knows for what he fights and loves what he knows." His Ironsides certainly practiced that. It is just as important to deal with this aspect of the war effort as to give troops Garand rifles.

How does British and American war output compare? I have visited factories in both countries. The British are giving production every ounce of energy, combing out and recombing their labor force right down to the use of women-power and putting in impossible work hours, up to sixty or seventy a week. Americans frequently have a superiority in machinery or tools. The two people are going at it in their curiously different way, the British setting reasonable quotas on things in production and then enjoying surpassing it; Americans setting up impossible quotas and then enjoying self-flagellation when they fail to pass it. Each method spurs on production. Neither country is going to let the other down in this joint crisis. All the time I have been here, British journalists have been cabling back enthusiastic stories of American production miracles.

What is the basic difference between Britain and America at this stage of the war? Perhaps that brings us to the final word. There is difference and it goes deeper than the vivid drama of wartime England which I have tried to describe—the crowds shuffling through the blackouts, the shawled women waiting patiently in food queues, the new camaraderie in trains and busses. It goes deeper than that.

Again and again I have been reminded of personal experience. It was in World War One before the draft act and I was up on my grandfather's farm in New Hampshire trying to decide whether or not to enlist. It was one of those inner struggles that everyone experiences. Once I had taken the irrevocable step and signed up I found everything suddenly simpler and calmer. In the center of Army life, one could almost forget the war and the agonizing strain of uncertainty was over.

* * *

That, I think, is the explanation of Britain's mood today. There is a deceptive calmness about civilian life. In the midst of an all-out war effort, the people are cheerful and good-natured. Britain has the strength that comes from full commitment; cities may be destroyed and lives lost, but Britain has chosen its course and will follow it.

In America, that mood is less absolute. War is far off and there are still qualifications. Above all there is a lingering, unquenchable fantasy that in some inexplicable way the war can be won without paying for it, either in money or in lives. It is this will-o'-the-wisp that inflates every petty advance or momentary success into a prospect of complete victory in order to hide the cruel fact that this war may very well be one of the most protracted and bloodiest in American history.

That, I think, is the difference. It will be hard for America to reach the calm of British good-cheer because of its very remoteness. Maybe a change will come when the second front opens. But, sooner or later, the reality must be faced that to gain the victory everything else must be made secondary—wealth, privileges, lives; that it is impossible for decent folk to live without liberty, and that liberty is impossible in a world wherein Hitlerism survives.

# Mirror of World Opinion

## Rationalizing Nationalism

While the time may not be ripe for any detailed statement of peace aims, when that time does come, the Allies must be ready to adjudicate their own conflicting objectives and state terms that will allow the people of every nation to live and work in an honorable world.

After a total war that involves the whole earth, narrow, selfish nationalism is outmoded and impossible of survival. The United States is no exception to this limitation. Economic as well as political considerations preclude isolation.

Asia for Asiatics, Europe for Europeans, America for Americans, can no more be held tenable than the absurd claim (which no sane person would think of demanding) of California for Californians, or Missouri for Missourians.

The only world order that can come out of this war with any hope of a constructive and enduring peace must insure the basic rights of all nations.

Nationalism has not been destroyed. Quite the contrary. Nationalism should be stronger than ever when the war is over—but a rational nationalism that is brave enough and wise enough to live helpfully and happily in the world-embracing family of nations.

Economic conflicts grow from fears and selfish desires. Interminable wars spring from the same kind of soil. But fear and selfishness are in the end suicidal, just as war is universally destructive to all parties that follow through with no other motive than fear and selfishness.

That "new occasions teach new duties" was never more true than today. America in general, and the United States in particular, must have the long look ahead, seeing beyond the clouded skies of today a sunlit sky, "the better day that is to be."—*Glendale (Calif.) News-Press.*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